The Bombay Gazette.

No. 4,707. NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY: SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1864. Annual Subscription in advance...RUPEES FIFTY-TWO.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCIPTION.

For a year in advance, delivered in Town	Rs.	52 0
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As the pre-payment of postage on Newspapers is now compulsory, our Mofussil Subscribers must in future pay Postage in advance, at the rate of Rs. 20 per year, or their Papers cannot be forwarded.

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Contract Rates may be learned on application at the Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The charge for notifying a Domestic Occurrence is One Rupee.

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

LAW—In Katiawar, on the 25th January, the wife of Captain S. C. Law, Special Assistant Political Agent, of a son.

DEATH.

COOKE—On Wednesday the 3rd instant, at Lall Bagh, Parell, Margaret Elizabeth, the beloved wife of Theodore Cooke, Esq., Civil Engineer B. B. and C. I. Railway, aged 29 years.

BENGAL.

MARRIAGE.

DACOSTA—WOOD—At St. John's Church, on the 26th Jan., by the Revd. A. B. Spry, M.A., Charles C. Dacosta, Esq., to Elizabeth, eldest daughter of J. N. T. Wood, Esq.

SHIPPING.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(To sail the first Week in February.)

THE celebrated White Star Line of Packet ship RED JACKET, Geo. C. HARLEY, R. N. R., Commander, has magnificent Saloon accommodations. As there are now only two cabins disengaged, intending Passengers should make speedy application to Captain HARLEY on board, or to LAWRENCE & Co.

FOR NEW YORK DIRECT.

THE fine A 1 Clipper Ship T. E. LEMON, Captain EAMES, will have immediate despatch. For Freight apply to MACINDOE, ROGERS & Co.

FOR ZANZIBAR.

THE fine A. 1 Ship EARL OF SHAFTESBURY, 532 Tons, Captain KRONMAN. To sail on or before 20th instant. For Freight or Passage, apply to VOLKART BROTHERS, AGENTS.

Bombay, 5th February 1864.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO SUEZ.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship SINGAPORE, 1,100 Tons 1470 H.P., Captain J. L. COLLETT, will be despatched for Aden and Suez on SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at 10 A.M., carrying Mails and Passengers for England.

Last Shipping day, Thursday the 11th instant, after which no Cargo will be received on board.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Bombay, 4th February 1864.

N.B.—Parcels will not be received in this Office under any circumstances after 2 P.M. on Thursday 11th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Bank Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM COMMUNICATION TO POINT DE GALLE, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company's Steam-ship CHINA, (2,010 Tons and 300 H. P.,) Captain R. CURLING, will be despatched for the above ports on SUNDAY, the 14th instant, at 9 A.M., from Mazagon, taking also cargo and Passengers for Madras and Calcutta.

Last Shipping day, Thursday, the 11th instant. No brokerage will be allowed on the chest of opium not in the ship on the 11th instant.

THOMAS BLACK, Superintendent.

P. and O. S. N. Company's Office.
Bombay, 4th February 1864.

N. B.—It is necessary that Bills of Lading and Receipts should be in Office by noon of 12th instant.

Shippers of Cargo on the Company's Bank Bills of Lading are particularly requested to note the terms and conditions of these Bills of Lading, with reference to the transhipment and forwarding of Cargo, with a view to the adequateness of their Insurance Policies in respect of the same.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship COMORIN, 559 tons, (100 H. P.,) Captain MORRISON, will be despatched to Kurrachee with Cargo and Passengers, on MONDAY, the 15th instant at 4 P. M.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR FREIGHT OR CHARTER.

THE A 1 fast sailing Bark AZELIA, BROWN, Master, 287 Tons, Register, ready for any business.

Enquire at D. P. BRAMHALL & Co.

No. 9, Rampart Row.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO COCHIN ON THE 8TH AND 20TH FEBRUARY, AND 5TH AND 9TH MARCH.

STEAM FROM COCHIN TO BOMBAY ON THE 13TH AND 27TH FEBRUARY, AND 10TH AND 27TH MARCH.

(Calling at Ratnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Karwar, Compta, Mangalore, Cannanore, and Calicut.)

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch their Screw Steamer JOHNSTON CASTLE, at 6 P.M. on the 8th February and 13th March, and Steamer MAHARAJ, at 6 P.M. on the 20th February, leaving Cochin respectively on the 13th and 27th February.

For Passage rates of Freight apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 22nd January 1864.

STEAM FROM BOMBAY TO SURAT EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

STEAM FROM SURAT TO BOMBAY EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

THE Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will dispatch a Steamer from Bombay to Surat every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, and from Surat to Bombay every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, until further notice.

TUESDAY next, the 9th February, the TELEGRAPH will leave Bombay at 6 P.M.

FRIDAY next, the 12th February, the MAHARAJ will leave Bombay at 2 P.M.

For information regarding rates of Passage, Freight, &c. apply to the undersigned.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.

No. 7, Rampart Row, 20th January 1864.

OVERLAND ROUTE *via* TRIESTE.

(In direct communication with the P. and O. Co.'s Steamers to Suez.)

THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S MAIL STEAMERS leave Alexandria direct for Trieste weekly, immediately after the arrival of the Bombay and Calcutta Mails and Passengers from Suez. The distance between Alexandria and Trieste is 200 miles shorter than that between Alexandria and Marseilles and is much more agreeable, it being a sea trip of variety of beautiful scenery from the Island of Candia to the port of Trieste. The passage occupies only 4½ to 5 days and the Company employ on this line the finest Steamers, built expressly for this service, and with special reference to the accommodation and comfort of Passengers, with an experienced Surgeon on board each vessel. At Trieste the traveller to England has an extensive choice of picturesque and interesting route, occupying from 3 days 6 hour to 5 days to London at an expense varying from £7 to £13.

The railway between Trieste, Calais and Ostend, is complete throughout.

The Custom-house and Pass-port systems have been considerably modified and need not cause any apprehension of being vexatious or troublesome.

Passages by the P. and O. Company's Steamers to Suez can have their baggage forwarded by that Company's Steamers to Southampton at a charge of 10s. per cwt., to which the Austrian Lloyd's Agent at Suez will attend.

The undersigned Agents are prepared to grant passage tickets for the Steamers plying between Alexandria and Trieste and for the railway between Suez and Alexandria.

Rates of passage-money, including a *liberal* table and steward's fees from Alexandria to Trieste, *first-class* £15; *second-class* £10; *children* under 10 years at *half fare*; under 2 years *free*. *Reduced fares* for 1, 2, 3 or 4 persons, consisting of no less than three members travelling together; *first-class* £12 7s. per head; *second-class* £8.5 per head. Railway tickets from Suez to Alexandria with all the privileges of Passengers by the P. and O. Co. *first-class* £7, *second-class* £5 10s.; *children* over 3 and under 10 years at *half fare*.

For further particulars, apply to

H. HUSCHKE & Co.,
Agents for the Austrian Lloyd.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

NOTICE.

Travellers by the Overland route *via* Trieste can have their Pass-Ports *viséed* for Austria and Prussia by the undersigned.

A. C. GUMPERT,
Consul for Austria and Prussia.

Bombay, 27, Medow Street.

STEAM TO KURRACHEE AND THE PERSIAN GULF.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship KURRACHEE, 700 Tons, 140 H. P., Captain COTTIER, will be despatched to Kurrachee and the Persian Gulf with Mails, Passengers and Cargo twelve hours after arrival of the Overland Mail, touching at Kurrachee, Gwadel, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Bushire and Bussorah, also Linga, if sufficient inducement offer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, MADRAS AND CALCUTTA.

(Touching at Colombo should sufficient inducement offer.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company's (Limited) Screw Steam Ship PENANG, 850 Tons, 130 H. P., Captain BLACKMORE, will be despatched on 13th February, at noon, with mails, passengers and cargo for Calcutta, touching at Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Calicut, Cochin, Tuticorin, Madras, Coconada, and Bimlipatam.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

N. B.—Passengers for Madras can land at Calicut and proceed from thence by Rail.

FOR SURAT.

THE well-known and fast sailing Steamer SIR J. R. CARNAC, T. VANWELLEN, Commander, will leave for the above Port, on MONDAY, the 8th instant, precisely at 10 A.M.

It is reqested that Passengers will not go on board without a shipping order from the office.

For Freight or Passage, apply at the Office, Bazar Gate Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Marietta*, from Liverpool, R. BROWN, Master, are requested to send Boats alongside the ship without any delay for taking delivery of their goods, failing which, the same will be landed at their risk and expense. Captain BROWN will not be responsible for the condition of any packages after it once leaves the ship's deck.

EWART, LATHAM & Co.,
Agents for Captain and Owners.

Bombay, 1st February 1864.

NOTICE.—The *Startled Fawn*, Captain W. T. ROWETT, having arrived from Calcutta, Consignees of Goods are requested to send off Boats at once to take the delivery, failing which, the same will be landed at their expense and risk, and the Captain will not be responsible for the condition of any Package after it leaves the Ship's deck.

LYON BROTHERS & Co.
Agents for Owners of the *Startled Fawn*.

Bombay, 29th January 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *Myrtle*, arrived from Clyde, are hereby requested to despatch boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed in any boats the Captain may be able to secure, without further notice, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.
Agents Ship *Myrtle* and Owners.

Bombay, 28th January 1864.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per ship *Salamanca*, arrived from London, are hereby requested to despatch Boats at once to take delivery, otherwise the same will be landed in any Boats the Captain may be able to secure, without further notice, at the expense and risk of the concerned.

W. NICOL & Co.,
Agents Ship *Salamanca* and Owners.

Bombay, 20th January 1864.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per Ship *City of Benares*, Captain MCEWAN, arrived from Gibraltar, are requested to send off Boats for their Goods without delay, otherwise they will be landed by the Captain as they come to hand at the expense and risk of the concerned

KINLAY, CLARK & Co.
Agents for Captain MCEWAN.

Bombay, 3rd February 1864.

NOTICE.—As the exigencies of the mail service require that the steam ship *China* should be ready to start again for China, on the 14th instant, all Consignees of Cargo by her are requested to send off boats immediately. All Cargo not removed by Monday the 8th instant, will be landed at the Custom House at the Consignee's risk, and expense.

THOMAS BLACK,
Superintendent P. and O. S. N. Co.

P. and O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Bombay, 4th February 1864.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.—WANTED.—A HEAD GUARD to the Salaypore Salary from Rs. 70 to 100 per mensum, batta and free quarters. None need apply unless those that are thoroughly qualified and can produce testimonials for sobriety and steadiness.

J. B. HAYES, Traffic Manager.

Traffic Manager's Office, Surat, 29th January 1864.

WANTED.—A MARSHAL FOR THE HOUSE OF CORRECTION.—Pay 200 Rupees per mensem with free quarters, and prospect of increase of salary.

Written applications for the appointment to be forwarded to the Clerk of the Committee of Management at the Fort Police Office, on or before WEDNESDAY, the 2nd March next.

Testimonials of character and fitness should accompany the applications.

By order of the Committee of Management,
E. HINGLEY,
Clerk Committee of Management of the House of Correction.

Bombay, 29th January 1864.

NOTICE.—I have THIS DAY commenced business as a Bill and Share Broker.

Hunmum Street, 3rd Feb. 1864. JOHN R. COATES.

NOTICE.—I have this day authorized MR. PIERRE PAGLIANO to sign my name per procuration.

ALBERT VINAY.

1st February 1864.

BASSETT & Co. having disposed of their business have and do hereby authorize Mr. WILLIAM WALKER, G. I. P. Rly. to collect all their outstanding debts.—Bombay, 31st December 1863.

NOTICE.—Found at the Byculla Club, a small heart-shaped ornament of black Jet part of a bracelet or brooch. The owner is requested to apply to the Hon. Secretary.

Byculla Club, 3rd February 1864.

NOTICE.—By mutual consent Mr. LEWIS DAVID LOWE has ceased to be a partner in our Firm from this date, 1st January 1864.

AHMEDBHOY GOOLAM HOOSAN & Co.

આમદભાઈ ગુલામહુશેનની કંપની.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA LONDON AND CHINA.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—The Deed of Accession to the Company's Deed of settlement is now lying at the Bank for signature and the holders of new Shares are requested to Call and Sign the same at their earliest convenience.

H. J. MARSDEN, Acting Agent.

PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY, (Limited).—NOTICE.—An Ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Office of the undersigned, on MONDAY, the 8th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., to receive the Directors Report of the progress of the Company.

LECKIE & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st February 1864.

BOMBAY JOINT STOCK BANK.—Notice is hereby given, that a General Meeting of the original allotment Shares in this Bank will be held at the office of MESSRS. Ritchie, Steuart & Co., on TUESDAY, 16th instant, at 4 P. M., for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Promoters and Committee of taking such action thereupon as may then be considered expedient.

Bombay, 1st February 1864.

NOTICE TO COTTON SHIPPERS AND DEALERS.—It has been ascertained that much of the Cotton which is sent in native boats from Guzerat and the Southern ports to Bombay, is stolen during its transit by the sailors. After the cotton has been extracted, stones, dirt, and rubbish, are substituted to make up the bales to the weight entered in the Invoices. The bales are then re-stitched by the sailors, and are made to look as if they had not been tampered with. By this means the consignees in Bombay are defrauded; and the Bombay market is rendered notorious for its adulterated cotton. It is an historical fact that the ancestors of the sailors were well known pirates; and the sailors of the present day, in a small way not much better. It would be politic, therefore, for shippers to send with each package supercargoes on their own account, to look after their interests. But it has never been the custom for them to do so; and up to the present time, cotton, worth many million pounds, has been unscrevedly and with no precautions against a species of fraud almost impossible for the Police to detect, annually intrusted to notorious thieves. Measures, therefore, are about to be undertaken by the institution of a Water Police force, and other preventive means, to stop if possible the robberies at Sea, and the consequent adulterations which they render necessary. The successful execution of these measures can be materially advanced by the aid of the mercantile community. It is requested, therefore, that when the consignees of a cargo have any suspicion that their cotton has been tampered with on the voyage, they will *immediately* apply to the undersigned. The boat and crew might also, pending the Inspector's arrival, to some pretence or other, be detained. If in any case it appears that sailors have been guilty of theft, or breach of trust on the voyage, the proper officers in Bombay will be informed. Enquiries will also be instituted through the Zilla Magistrates whose districts contain tidal rivers and bays, where the boat may have anchored. Those enquiries will, probably, assisted by information derived from the Water Police and Custom House Officers, enable the undersigned to trace a boat from the Cotton ports to the Presidency. In such cases the stolen property will, it is hoped, be recovered, and guilt brought home to the accused. But between the Cotton ports and the Presidency, intervene the sea board territories of the Hubshee, and many other native chiefs. It is in these territories that most of the mal-practices are perpetrated. Our relations with those chiefs do not contemplate our police or magisterial officers seizing criminals or stolen property in their dominions, until certain formalities have been gone through. These formalities occupy some little time: and to ensure a case being properly prosecuted, no unnecessary delay should occur. The necessity therefore of *immediate* intimation on the part of the consignees on the detection of fraud, is so apparent, that the undersigned is confident it will be invariably given.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Chief Inspector.

Bombay, February 1864.

NOTICES.

BOMBAY HOUSE AND LAND INVESTMENT COMPANY (LIMITED).

CALL OF RUPEES (300) THREE HUNDRED PER SHARE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that in pursuance of a resolution of the Board of Directors, a Call of Rupees (300) Three Hundred per Share will be payable at the Office of the Company on or before the 22nd February next.

By order of the Directors,
ALEX. C. BRICE & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

8 Hornby Row, Bombay, 28th January 1864.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Sealed Tenders will be received at the office of the undersigned up to WEDNESDAY, noon, the 10th instant, for the immediate construction by contract of the Cowasjee Jehanghier Esq. Hospital.

The place is now open to inspection at the office of the undersigned where also a schedule of quantities and specification can be obtained on application.

A deposit of 2 per cent. will be required on tendering, to be forfeited in case of any evasion in signing the deed of contract, and a further deposit of 8 per cent. from the party whose tender may be accepted. The undersigned does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender or to assign any reason for rejection of tenders.

J. A. FULLER, Captain Royal Engineer.
Executive Engineers Presidency Office, 3rd February 1864.

ADVERTISEMENT.—All persons indebted to the Estate of the late JOHN GEORGE VOLKART, Esq., of Bombay, or having property of his in their hands, are requested to pay their debts or hand the property to his Executor, JAMES CHARLES JOHNSTON, Esq.; and notice is hereby given, to all Creditors of the deceased and persons having any claim on his Estate, that unless they establish their debts or claims within one month from the date of this Advertisement, the assets will be handed over by the Executor to the parties interested therein.

ACLAND AND PRENTIS, Solicitors for the Executors.

Bombay, 19th January 1864.

BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that an Annual General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Broach Cotton Mills Company, will be held at the Office of the undersigned, in Bruce Lane, on MONDAY, the 29th February 1864, when the Secretaries will lay before the Meeting a Report on the results of the working of the Mills during the past year.

JAVERILAL UMIASHUNKAR & Co.,
Secretaries Broach Cotton Mills Company.

Bombay, 29th January 1864.

TO THE SHAREHOLDERS OF THE BROACH COTTON MILLS COMPANY.—Notice is hereby given, that in accordance with a Resolution of the Directors dated the 29th January 1864, a dividend at the rate of Rs. 50 per share (free of Income Tax) will be payable to the Shareholders of the Broach Cotton Mills Company at the office of the undersigned, on and after the 1st March 1864, for the half-year which ended on the 31st December 1863.

The Transfer Books of the Company will be closed from the 23rd instant, to the 1st March 1864.

By order of the Directors,
JAVERILAL UMIASHANKAR & Co.
Secretaries and Treasurers Broach Cotton Mills Company.

Bruce Lane, Bombay, 2nd February 1864.

BYCULLA COMMISSION STABLES, VETERINARY HOSPITAL, AND SHOEING FORGE, BELLASIS ROAD.—The undersigned, Member of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, London, and Fellow of the Veterinary Medical Association, London, can be consulted at all hours at the above Establishment and has received instructions to conduct the whole Establishment, in the absence of Mr. G. LEWIS.

Race Horses Plated at the Byculla Veterinary Forge.

W. CLEMENTS.

THE BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION CO. (LIMITED).—At an ordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders of this Company held at the Registered office of the Company, on MONDAY, the 1st of February 1864, at 4 o'clock P.M., the following resolution was proposed by H. Forman, Esquire, Seconded by Limjee Manockjee, Esquire, and carried unanimously:—

"That a Dividend at the rate of 20 per cent. per annum, less Income Tax be paid for the three months ending the 31st December 1863."

Notice is hereby given that Dividend warrants will be issued on and after the 6th instant, which will be payable at the Bank of India on presentation.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
Bombay, No. 7 Rampart Row, 2nd February 1864.

BOMBAY COAST AND RIVER STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY "LIMITED."

NOTICE.—In pursuance of a Resolution passed at the Ordinary General Meeting of this Company held at the Registered office of the Company on the 1st February 1864, a special General Meeting of the proprietors of this Company will be held at the office of the undersigned, on Monday the 9th day of January, 1865, at 4 P.M. for the purpose of authorizing the increase of the Capital of the Company from Rs. 6,50,000 to Rupees 13,00,000.

The Directors propose to give the present proprietors the option of taking up the new shares at par, at the rate of one new share for each old share.

FULCHER, COOPER & Co.
No. 7, Rampart Row, 3rd Feby. 1864. Managers.

BOMBAY CONTRACT AND BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

2ND CALL OF Rs. 50 PER SHARE.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS.—Holders of Shares which by virtue of Act XIX. of 1857, and in accordance with notices to the public Papers have become forfeited, owing to the non-payment of the 2nd Call, may redeem the same by payment of the said Call into the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China with 15 per Cent. per annum interest added from the 1st November last (the date the above Call was due) to date of payment; until 15th instant; after which date all such Shares on which the 2nd Call of Rs. 50 per share shall not have been paid will be disposed of as the Directors may think fit.

By order,
A. CUMMING, Secretary.

3rd February 1864.

SELECTED TEAS FROM CHINA.—Messrs. TREACHER & Co. (Limited) have made arrangements with Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., China, for CONSTANT SHIPMENTS of the BEST TEAS selected by J. M. & Co.'s Tea-taster at Canton.

Flowery Pekoe, Souchong, Best Mixed Souchong and Pekoe; Do. do. do. and Hyson, Do. Orange Pekoe, Do. Green Teas.	In 7 lbs. boxes, and 11b. packets expected.

MOCHA COFFEE and CRYSTALLIZED SUGAR of the best to hand.

Now ready.

"THE LATE FORTIFICATIONS OF BOMBAY," in a series of twenty-six views from Collodion Negatives, 10 by 8. Price, mounted, to Subscribers, in neatly bound Portfolios 14 by 11, 70 Rupees; to ditto, unmounted, 55 Rupees. A Lithographed Map of the Fortifications will accompany each set. Specimen Portfolios may be seen or had on application to Mr. HINTON, Parell Road, Byculla.

Mr. Hinton's other series of views, already favourably known to the Public, may likewise be had for inspection. Specimen Portfolios containing the following series viz.: The Ruins of Bejapore, Mahableshwar, Scenery, Bejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

JOHNSON'S PORTFOLIO of INDIAN PHOTOGRAPHS, contains in addition to the Collection of Costumes and Characters, Views in Bombay, Poona, Waee, Sattara, Mahableshwar, Scenery, Bejapoor, Guzerat, &c., the Caves of Elephanta, Kenery, and Karlee, the latter with descriptive Letter Press, by Dr. Wilson.

ALSO,

A series of 45 Photographs, illustrating the Railway Works in progress on the Bhore Ghaut, and the scenery of Khandalla.

Also, Railway Viaducts at Tanna, Poona, over the Bheema, and between Callian and Shapoor.

A specimen book lies in the office of the undersigned, to whom all applications for any of the above should be made.

Bombay, 3, Malabar Hill. THOMAS CRAWFORD.

THE ATAREYA BRAHMANAM OF THE RIGVEDA containing earliest speculatio s of the Brahmans on the meaning of the Sacrificial Prayers, and on the origin, performance and sense of the Rites of the Vedic Religion; edited, translated and explained by MARTIN HAUG, Ph. D., Superintendent of Sanscrit Studies in the Poona College.

Two vols. of above 500 pages in 12 mo, (210 pages Sanscrit Text, and 535 pages Translation, and 80 pages of Introduction), will be ready for issue after the 15th February 1864.

Price per copy to subscribers ..... Rs. 17
,, to Non-subscribers ..... ,, 20

Persons wishing to subscribe are requested to forward their names, and mention the number of copies required to the Curator Government Central Book Depot, Bombay, before the 15th February 1864.

RELIEF FOR INFANTS IN CUTTING THEIR TEETH.—Mrs. JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP.—This efficacious Remedy has been in general use for upwards of Forty Years and has preserved numerous Children when suffering from convulsions arising from painful Dentition. As soon as the Syrup is rubbed on the Gums, the Child will be relieved, the Gums cooled, and the inflamation reduced. It is as innocent as efficacious, tending to produce the Teeth with ease; and to please mothers, that no child will refuse to let its Gums be rubbed with it. Parents should be very particular to ask for JOHNSON'S AMERICAN SOOTHING SYRUP, and to notice that the name of BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon Street, London, (to whom Mrs. Johnson has sold the receipt), are on the Stamp affixed on each Bottle. Price 2s. 9d. per Bottle. Sold by TREACHER & Co. (Limited), and ROGERS & Co., Bombay.

PROTECTIONFROFMIRE!—PRIZ MEADEL, 1862.—BRYANT & MAY'S PATENT SPECIAL SAFETY MATCHES, WAX VESTAS, AND CIGAR LIGHT.—LIGHT ONLY ON THE BOX.—The Patent Safety Match affords an instant ancous light as readily as common matches, whilst it is ENTIRELY FREE FROM ALL THEIR DANGEROUS PROPERTIES.

Patent Safety Matches in neat slide boxes.

Patent Safety Vestas in paper slide boxes, and in japanned tin boxes of 100, 250 and 500.

BRYANT & MAY, Manufacturers of Wax Vestas in round plaid boxes, and in japanned tin boxes, of 50, 100 150, 250,500 and 1,000.

Sole Importers of Jonkopings Tandstickor (slide boxes).

All orders made payable in London will receive immediate attention.

WHITECHAPEL ROAD, LONDON, E.C.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET.—A GODOWN in Church Lane, Fort.—Apply to ROPER, PRICE & Co.

TO BE LET IN 5, FORBES STREET.—A spacious OFFICE, size 48 feet 6 inches by 24 feet 6 inches. Apply to ALBERT VINAY, on the Premises.

TO LET.—Several Godowns at the Victoria Bunder. Apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co.

TO LET, IN GRANT BUILDINGS, COLABA, A Dwelling Rooms, Godowns, and Cellars. Apply to the Secretary, at No. 6.

TO LET.—(*From the 1st January to 31st May* 1864.) "EWARTS LODGE," newly-built, on the Louisa Point, Matheran Hill.

(*From the 1st February to 31st May* 1864.)

"MALDONGA HOUSE," Matheran Hill.

Immediately.—Three GODOWNS, in Mody Street. Apply to MUNCHERJEE JAMSETJEE AND SONS, No. 9, Church Gate Street.

TO LET.—SPACIOUS APARTMENTS AND ROOMS, suited for Merchants' and Lawyers' Offices in the Building lately known as the Royal Hotel, No. 2, Tamarind Lane, Fort, and now partly occupied by the East Indian Trading and Banking Company, (Limited.) Apply on the premises to BHICOO BABAJEE & Co.

25th October, 1863.

TO LET.—A very large Dry Godown in Small Colaba, opposite to Messrs. Remington & Co., Cotton Press. Apply to

MANECKJEE NOWROJEE, Cabinet Maker.

Meadow Street, Fort.

TO LET.—From the 1st January 1864.—SPACIOUS APARTMENTS, admirably adapted for Offices, and beautifully situated in Church Street, Fort. The third floor of the house in Church Street, lately vacated by the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy Parsee Institution. The front Rooms are 54 by 25 feet, on the top of the house is a spacious Terrace, with magnificent view.

For terms apply to HUNT, MONNET & Co., on the Premises.

Bombay, 21st December 1863.

FLETCHER AND MITCHELL expect to receive shortly per *Myrtle* and other Ships, a supply of Ornamental Cast Iron Guttering and Rain Water Pipes with Heads, Ears, and Fixings complete.

F. and M. have also on hand, Galvanised Corrugated Iron with Rivets and Washers for fixing.

Ploughs and Harrows of Howard of Bedford.

Wrought Iron and Lead Piping.

Bar and Plate Iron.

Steel and Files.

Joiners' and Contractors' Tools, &c. &c.

Metal Mart, Boree Bunder, January 1864.

In One Vol., 194 pp. large 8vo.

TOM CRINGLE'S LETTERS.

ONLY A LIMITED NUMBER PRINTED.

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INDIAN DOMESTIC ECONOMY AND RECEIPT BOOK. Fifth Edition Revised. Comprising numerous Directions for Plain Wholesome Cookery, both Oriental and English; with much miscellaneous matter answering the purposes of reference connected with Household Affairs, likely to be immediately required by Families, Messes, and Private Individuals, residing at the Presidencies or Out-stations. By the Author of "A Manual of Gardening for Western India." Price, Post Free, Rs. 10-4.

Bombay Gazette Office, 39, Medow Street, Fort.

Doors open at half-past 8, commence at 9 precisely.

HUNTLEY LODGE.—BOMBAY YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTION, MRS. FRASER'S INSTITUTION, hitherto located in the Fort, was opened at Huntley Lodge, Byculla, on the 25th March 1861. MRS. FRASER'S method and course of study are designed to *develop* and *discipline*, rather than to fill the mind; to illustrate the art, and to exhibit the sources of self-education; and to afford the opportunity of combining, reviewing or resuming special branches in rudimental or accomplished scholarship. The great business of the instructors in the Institution is to let nothing pass through the mind of the child or young lady without her reflecting upon it, or without drawing out her mind by questions on principles, philosophy, and the *reason* on the facts she is treasuring up. The neglect of the minds of young ladies in this particular, through their whole progress, is indeed a melancholy and astonishing. Programmes containing a rational of the course of study, the names of referees, terms, &c. &c., may be had on application at the Institution, or to R. T. CROSSLEY, Esquire, Agent for Messrs Smith, Elder & Co., Bombay.

HAM, FLITCH, BACON AND CHEESE, &c., &c. received via the OVERLAND ROUTE MONTHLY to ensure perfect freshness.

York and Westphalia Hams.		Veal's Tongues.	
Wiltshire Bacon in Salt and Sugar.		Ball Chops and Pigs Cheek.	At 11 per lb.
In cut at, 11 per lb.	CHEESE.		
Cheddar		Farmesau	
Stilton		Guncise	
Fine		Richmond	
Somerset		Berkley	
Gueyre			

ALL PERISHABLE PROVISIONS RECEIVED OVERLAND which are guaranteed by the undersigned.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

Bombay (Fort and Byculla) and Poona.

FRESH ARRIVAL OF FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

MRS. LAKE,

No. 7, BYCULLA ROAD, BOMBAY,

HAS the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, that she has just received ex *City of Carlisle* and *Overland*.

A splendid assortment of Paris and London Millinery consisting of—

Ladies Dress Bonnets in Tulle, Crape, Blonde, Silk, &c. richly trimmed.

Plain and Colored Crinoling and Straw Bonnets.

Boys and Girls Hats of every de cription.

Alexandrina Curls in human hair.

The most fashionable Head Dress of the Season.

Human hair Coronets, Black, Brown, and light colored.

Ball Dresses, in Tulle, Black, White, Maize, Pink, Blue, &c.

Robes in French Organdi and Grenadine.

Moire Antiques, Black, White and Colored.

Colored Chintz and Jaconets.

Rich Black and White Glace Silks.

Colored Checked Silks.

Rich Silk Robes for Evening.

Colored Silk Grenadine Robes.

Pink, Blue, Black, and White Satin.

Black and Colored Silk Velvet.

Fine French Muslins.

Colored French Lawns.

White Brilliants "Dorias."

Plain White Grenadine.

Spotted and sprigged Grenadine.

Mohair Dresses.

Black and Colored Cloth for Ladies.

Colored Chintz Organdi.

Pink, Blue, Black, and Maize Tarlatan.

White, Black, Blue, and Pink Tulle.

Areophane Crepe in all Colors.

Fine Book Muslin for Dresses.

Black Spanish Lace Shawls and Burnouses

White Spanish Lace Burnouses.

White Grenadine Burnouses.

Black and White Grenadine Square Shawls

Colored and White Llama Shawls.

Black Lace Paletots.

Mohair Burnouses.

Embroidered Muslin Collars and Sleeves.

Embroidered Muslin Chemisettes and Sleeves.

Embroidered "Alexandriana" Bows.

White Lace Collars and Cuffs.

Embroidered Muslin Handkerchiefs.

Lace Handkerchiefs.

Plain hemmed Cambric Handkerchiefs.

Embroidered Book Muslin Insertion and Edging.

Embroidered Jaconet Insertion and Edging.

Black and White Maltese Insertion and Edging.

Valenciennes Lace Insertion and Edging.

Broad Black lace Insertion and Flouncing.

Black real and Imitation lace Lappets.

Fancy Muslin Bodices trimmed.

The "Baby" "Alexandrina" and "Empress" Corset, for Ladies.

Ladies Riding Belts.

Cardinibus Skeleton Hoops.

Black and White Bonnet Caps

Cashmere Hoods and Cloaks for Infants.

Ladies' White and Black Kid Gloves.

Gentlemen's White Kid Gloves.

White Silk Stockings.

White Wreaths with Bouquettes.

Colored ditto in great variety.

Stylish French Head Dresses in Crepe and Feathers.

Bridal Wreaths and Bouquettes.

Garnitures of flowers for Ball Dresses.

A large assortment of White and Colored Roses.

Bonnet Flowers in white, and all the fashionable color.

White and Colored Ostrich and Fancy Feathers.

"Tibs" "Eagle" "Tear" and Hackle Plumes.

Fancy Birds and Butterflys.

Fancy Fans, Bouquette holders.

Tortoise shell Combs.

White, Black and Colored ribbons in great variety

Rich and Elegant Chinia sash ribbons.

Black velvet ribbons.

Goffered Braid and Gimps.

Broad and narrow silk Velvet ribbons in all colors.

Gold Buckles, fancy Buttons and Goffered Ribbon ruches.

Victoria Lawn and Book Muslin for Linings.

Black Fabric Antiques.

Plain Black Glace Silks.

Sheppard's plaid Silk.

Black Grenadine and Mohair.

Half Mourning Grenadine.

Black and Half Mourning Muslins.

Half Mourning Chintz.

Black Parramatta and Crepe.

Broad Black Barege for Barr onses.

Black Crepe Collars and Sleeves.

White plain hemmed ditto.

Black Bonnets and Hats.

Black Silk Stockings.

Black Kid Gloves.

Black Llama and Barege Furnouses.

Half Mourning Llamas.

Black and Half Mourning Flowers.

Black Ribbons, Feathers, Buttons, &c.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED.—A BOAT OR YACHT for working up and down the Coast, size anything from 7 to 15 Tons measurement, a large Life Boat would suit, if fitted with Sails and Oars, and in perfect order. Apply to EDULJEE JAMSETJEE, No. 7, Forbes Street.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.—We have from this day removed our Offices from No. 4, Horsby Row, to the premises lately occupied by Messrs. HERBERT & Co., No. 16, in Rampart Row.
Bombay, 6th February 1864. RALLI BROTHERS.

NOTICE TO SHIPPERS PER SHIP "NEPTUNE'S CAR."—The undersigned have been apprised by Messrs. GILLESPIE, CHURCHILL & Co., Merchants, London, that the said Messrs. GILLESPIE, CHURCHILL & Co. are Mortgagees of the above Ship. Shippers are therefore warned not to pay any Freight in Bombay, without the sanction of the undersigned. MACNEE & Co.,
Agents for Messrs. GILLESPIE, CHURCHILL & Co.
Bombay, 5th February 1864.

IMPORTANT TO TIMBER MERCHANTS, CONTRACTORS, AND OTHERS.—Messrs. COHEN & Co. will cause to be submitted to Public Auction, at Teak Bunder, on MONDAY and TUESDAY, the 15th and 16th days of February, instant, at 3 P. M., precisely, the whole of the Cargo of Moulmein Teak Timber, ex *William M. Peck*, in Lots, to suit purchasers, consisting of
288 1st class Squares, of long lengths and good sizes.
247 do. Planks do. do.
Further particulars may be had of the undersigned.
Bombay, 5th February 1864. COHEN & Co.

THE BOMBAY MECHANICS' BUILDING COMPANY (LIMITED.)

બોમ્બ્ય મીકાનીક્સ બીલડીગ કંમ્પની (લીમીટેડ.)

NOTICE.—An Extraordinary General Meeting of the Shareholders will be held in the Office of Messrs. W. Nicol and Co. Marine Street, Fort, on MONDAY, the 15th February 1864, at 4 P.M., when the following business will be brought before the Meeting.
The confirmation of the following special Resolutions, passed at the Meeting of the Shareholders, on the 9th January 1864, will be proposed :—
I.—"That ten Shareholders present in person, or by proxy, shall constitute a quorum at a General Meeting."
II.—"That the Directors shall have power to issue to existing Shareholders, and others, unallotted Shares of the original Capital of the Company, on such terms and to such an extent, as to them (the Directors) may seem advisable."
2. The appointment of an Auditor for the current year, in the place of Venayek Jagonath Zoda Esq. deceased.
R. H. WEBB SMITH, Secretary.

EVENING'S AT HOME.
GRANT ROAD THEATRE.
TUESDAY, 9TH FEBRUARY 1864.
MR. BLACK'S ENTERTAINMENT.
AN EVENING WITH TOM MOORE.
AND OTHER IRISH MELODISTS.
BY SPECIAL DESIRE.
SACRED SONGS AND READINGS.

MR. BLACK in compliance with his request of many friends will repeat his Sacred Entertainment at the Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, at 5 o'clock.

POSTAL NOTICES.

OVERLAND MAIL.
The Overland Mail, per P. & O. Company's Steamer "Malta," will be closed on SUNDAY, the 14th February, at 7 o'clock A.M., and a leather-jacket will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee of 8 annas (which must be prepaid by Stamps), until 8 o'clock A.M. Registered Letters will be received until 6 P.M. of the previous day.

CHINA MAIL.
The Post Office Packets for Ceylon, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong, per P. & O. Company's Steamer "Singapore," will be closed on SATURDAY, the 13th February, at 6 o'clock P.M. A Packet for late Letters will be kept open, on payment of the usual fee, until 7 A.M. on the 14th inst. Letters, &c., for Australia will be despatched direct by this opportunity.

KURRACHEE AND SCINDE MAIL.
The Mails for Kurrachee, Sind and Persian Gulf, will be closed 12 hours after the arrival of the next Overland Mail.

CALENDAR—FEBRUARY, 1864.
PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon, Sunday ..... 7th 11h. 1m. P.M.
First Qr., Sunday ..... 14th 6h. 16m. P.M.
Full Moon, Monday ..... 22nd 9h. 52m. P.M.

Days.	Dates.	Sundays, Festivals, &c.	Sun rises.	Sun Sets.	High Water Bombay Harbour. Morn	High Water Bombay Harbour. Even	Evening Time-Sh. for Guns-flag.
			h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.	h. m.
Sat.	6	Venus rises at 3.58.	6 34	5 55	9 54	10 20	
Sun.	7	Quinquagesima or Shrove Sunday.	6 34	5 55	10 44	11 7	
Mon.	8	Shrove Monday.	6 33	5 55	11 30	11 52	
Tues.	9	Shrove Tuesday.	6 33	5 56		11	
Wed.	10	Ash Wednesday.	6 32	5 57	0 36	0 56	
Thur.	11	Daybreak at 5.16.	6 31	5 58	1 17	1 39	
Fri.	12	Twilight ends at 7.13	6 31	5 58	1 59	2 19	

4th February 1864, 28.1.

LATEST DATES RECEIVED.

ADEN	Jan. 23	KURRACHEE	Jan. 30
ADEN	Jan. 30	LAHORE	Jan. 27
ALEXANDRIA	Jan. 30	LONDON	Jan. 4
AUSTRALIA	Dec. 26	MAURITIUS	Dec. 5
ALEXANDRIA	Dec. 3	MADRAS	Jan. 30
BANGALORE	Jan. 27	MALTA	Jan. 10
CALCUTTA	Jan. 28	MEERUT	Jan. 22
CAPE	Dec. 5	OUDH	Jan. 30
CEYLON	Jan. 16	PUNJAUB	Jan. 27
DELHI	Jan. 28	PENANG	Jan. 24
FRANCE	Jan. 5	RANGOON	Dec. 6
HONGKONG	Jan. 15	SUEZ	Jan. 30
		SINGAPORE	Jan. 22

The Bombay Gazette.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1864.

Our readers will pardon us for quoting to-day from one of the early numbers of the *Bombay Saturday Review* an article in which the whole question of the principles on which the reclamation of waste lands in Bombay ought to be conducted is fully and elaborately discussed. The article was first published more than three years and a half ago, when another Governor reigned in Bombay, when local councils were not, and when the present editor of the *Gazette* was editor of the *Review*; and we reprint it now, because, although circumstances have changed, the views expressed in it are identically the same as those which we advocated last week in exposing the Great Back Bay Job. This coincidence may perhaps serve to convince such men as wish to judge their neighbours' motives fairly, that we are not acting on mere caprice or private spite when we protest against the execution of the plot for giving one or two capitalists in Bombay the monopoly of all the most valuable public property in the island. There are some critics whom of course we neither expect nor care to silence. Where the gold is, there will the snobs be gathered together; and we believe Mr. Scott has too much native manliness in him not to feel as great contempt as we do for the assiduous worshippers of success who proclaim from the housetops and in the correspondence columns of the *Times of India* that it is a base and ungenerous act on the part of those scurrilous fellows who edit newspapers to insinuate that whatever Mr. Scott does is not necessarily deserving of all men's enthusiastic applause.

Let us briefly recount the history of this Job. Some six or eight months ago, when it was known that the Bombay and Baroda Railway would probably run round the foreshore of Back Bay, an ingenious speculator suggested that a favourable opportunity was thus offered for the formation of a company to reclaim a large tract of the soil which now lies waste and useless. Now, it happened that this Back Bay was almost the sole remnant of the once magnificent heritage which successive Governments of Bombay had played the prodigal with so senselessly as to enrich a few hundred families, at the expense of the people, with grants of land which, if it had been kept a few years and sold at a fair price, would have brought in money enough to free the population of Bombay from the burden of municipal taxes. The more recent grants—of land at Warree Bunder and Colaba—had certainly been given to companies which promised that, in making their own fortunes, they would also help to improve the town and port of Bombay. But the making of money to put into their own pockets was their first object; the development of the resources of Bombay only the second; and, when men saw the shares in these companies go to an enormous premium, they began to reflect that, if Government had done the work itself, the 300 or 400 per cent. profit enjoyed by the shareholders in the Elphinstone and Victoria Land speculations would have gone to form a fund for the lightening of dues and taxes and for the prosecution of necessary public works in Bombay. Such considerations had weight with "the ignorant mob" of tax-payers who disbelieved in the polite theory that this island and all that it contains is the property of a clique of capitalists, the praises of whose munificence it is the business of all the rest of the population to sing from day to day in the newspapers. The promoters of the Back Bay Job were compelled, therefore, to be very discreet. They could not hope for success unless they had the aid of some influential man who could do any thing with the Governor of Bombay, and unless they could also keep their designs secret until sanction to carry them out had been received from the Supreme Government. Mr. Scott was, unluckily for his own reputation, persuaded to become a party to the plot; and what we charge against him is that he, the representative man of the tax-paying community of Bombay, the man who as the leader of the non-official members of Council ought to have been specially careful to watch over the interests of his fellow-townsmen, abused the influence which his public position gave him over a Government anxious above all things to conciliate men having authority in the mercantile world, for the purpose of obtaining a grant of public land the probable profits from which would alone be sufficient to make himself and his fellow-conspirators wealthy men. It is idle to tell us that Government has exacted such terms from the promoters of the Back Bay Job as will prevent the public from being plundered as they have been elsewhere. Why not assert at once that Mr. Scott and his friends intend to reclaim Back Bay for nothing, out of pure good will to the town to which they belong? We do not believe in the fairness of any bargain which is done in the dark; and the popular feeling about the strictness of the terms made with the Jobbers may be inferred from the fact that for each share of £5,000—why were the shares fixed so high, except that they might be kept in the hands of a few favoured individuals?—a premium of £1,000 can now (before they are issued) be obtained in the bazaar. There is no denying that the secret was well kept until everything was concluded. Only within the last month have the community in general come to believe that so scandalous a job was really about to be perpetrated in Bombay; and we were completely taken by surprise when we accidentally heard that the Governor General had already sanctioned the alienation of the only valuable property which the wasteful Bombay Government still possessed.

It is, however, a matter of indifference to us what may be the terms arranged. In any case it is, we contend, most objectionable that the Government of Bombay should make private contracts with local capitalists for the sale of lands belonging to the community, more especially when these capitalists happen also to be men entrusted with public duties. Charles Wood's rules, that not a foot of waste land shall be sold in India unless it has been put up to auction, are strictly enforced in the Mofussil; why are they altogether ignored in Bombay? If the Government cannot make use of its own lands, at least, in the interest of the public, it ought to sell them openly to the highest bidder, instead of distributing them as prizes among the most successful intriguers and courtiers in the Presidency. But can any plausible reason be stated why Government should not itself undertake the work of reclamation? The money could be easily raised; and a properly organized board of Commissioners, with experienced civil engineers working under them, could surely labour to as good purpose as any joint stock company in Bombay, with this difference to the public, that the labour would be for the general good, and not for the sole profit of particular individuals. Liverpool is the best managed seaport in England; and there the docks are under the control of Commissioners, who have succeeded in making the dues lighter and the accommodation more extensive than at any other first class port. In like manner, the Tyne has its River Commissioners, who build docks and quays out of a revenue which continually increases although the charges on ships entering the river are not raised. The only English example we can call to mind at present of a port where all the principal public works have been constructed by private capitalists is Hartlepool. Ten years ago, that little port on the north-eastern coast used to be spoken of as if it were soon to surpass both Newcastle and Sunderland; and, whenever Hartlepool was mentioned, the name of Ralph Ward Jackson, its founder, and the chief shareholder in its railway and docks, was held in honour. Mr. Jackson, like too many others placed in his position, is now found to have been unable to resist the temptations to which he was exposed. But in India, much more than in England, it is dangerous to accumulate too large powers in the hands of one man, let him be who he may; for in this country public opinion is not yet strong enough to check him from misusing such powers. Bombay is now in the very crisis of its fortunes. Upon the direction of public works by the Government depends the future of this port; and with Sir Bartle Frere rests the responsibility of determining whether Bombay shall become worthy of its destinies, or shall have its riches wasted and its progress stopped by a small knot of influential speculators. Some fatal mistakes have already been made; and, if the Dockyard also be sold by private contract, as was once intended, the Apollo Pier will be almost the only spot of ground from Mazagon to Colaba where goods and passengers can be landed without being subjected to the exactions of private companies. Is it not a miserable spectacle to see the tax-payers of Bombay sit idly by while Jobbers are enriched with their spoils, and while a weak-minded Government seeking only its own ease recklessly exchanges for the good will of a clique of wealthy men the unequalled advantages of a site and a harbour worthy of an Imperial city?

THE *Times of India* seems to be ignorant of what every ordinary reader of the English newspapers must know, that Commander Cruikshank, when he ran the blockade at Charleston, belonged, not to the Royal Navy, but to the Royal Naval Reserve, which is a very different thing. There is nothing too absurd for our credulous contemporary to swallow about the English friends of the South and "pirate Semmes" of the *Alabama*.

TELEGRAMS inform the *Sindian* that the *Coromandel* from which left Kurrachee on Wednesday with the Staff for the submergence of the cable from Gwadur reached that place at midnight on Thursday, the 28th ultimo. Colonel Goldsmid sailed in her on his mission to the Persian Gulf. The *Kirkham*, with 180 miles of the cable, reached Gwadur with the *Zenobia* on Thursday evening, the 28th, the *Marian Moore*, with 200 miles of the cable, got there in tow of the *Semiramis* the next day. Operations will be undertaken immediately.

THE *Friend of India* states that one of the first great questions which has been taken up by the Governor General since his arrival in this country has been the sanitary condition of our cities and cantonments. "By some strange fortuity this subject, so vital to the welfare of all classes in India, has not hitherto received the attention it demands. His Excellency the Viceroy is happily giving indications that the social requirements of the country will not be lost sight of in the prosecution of political enterprises. A Central Board of Health will be at once formed, to hold its sittings in Calcutta, and to be in direct communication with the Government. Its duties will be as comprehensive as they can be made consistently with efficiency. It will receive reports from, and issue instructions to, local boards which will be established at every large station. Several names have been mentioned to us of those likely to be appointed on this Board, but it will prevent disappointment to withhold these until the official announcement appears, which will probably be in a few days. Suffice it to say that the president and members will be men selected solely for their special knowledge of public hygiene, and whose value as tried sanitary officers is already known to the public. We regard this as one of the most important social reforms ever attempted in this country, and it is the first fulfilment of the promise which the appointment of Sir John Lawrence held out to India."

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

(By Electric Telegraph.)

GWADUR, 4TH FEBRUARY.
All the Telegraph vessels left West Bay at 10 o'clock for Massendom.

CALICUT, 2ND FEBRUARY.
Steamer *Euphrates* sailed for Cochin.

KURRACHEE, 4TH FEBRUARY.
Steamer *Camoria* from Bombay anchored.

GALLE, 5TH FEBRUARY.
Steamer *Mooltan* from Suez anchored.

CALCUTTA.

5TH FEBRUARY.
Government Paper. Four per cent, five to five Rupees and quarter discount.
Five per Cent, five to five rupees and quarter premium.
Fives-and-a-half per Cent, eleven Rupees and three quarters to twelve Rupees premium.
Exchange on London, first class credits, two shillings one penny and seven sixteenths.
Freight to London, dead weight, forty-five to fifty-two shillings and six pence.
Jute, eighty to eighty-five shillings.
Seeds, seventy-five shillings.
Grey Shirtings, fourteen by thirteen, seven pounds forty inch, nine rupees fourteen annas to ten rupees four annas per piece.
Madapollams, thirteen by eleven, three pounds, thirty-two inch, four rupees seven annas to eight annas per piece.
Mule Twist, number forty, good seconds, twelve annas and three pie per morah.
Market for Piece Goods, moderate enquiry.
Market for Twist, quiet.

NEWS FROM ENGLAND TO 11TH JAN.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, 11TH JANUARY.

Princess of Wales and Prince both doing well.

There has been a Frost of unusual severity, lasting several days throughout England, Continent and America.

The severity of the weather generally has suspended active operation in America.

The acts of both Congresses show a determination to persevere with the war.

The Committee of the German Federal Diet have reported that the London treaty was unjust and illegal, and violated the rights of Germany.

Denmark is making great preparations to resist the threatened occupation of Schleswig.

The King of Denmark has issued a proclamation to the Army declaring himself ready to defend the honor of the country by force of arms.

Four Italians coming from Italy have been arrested in Paris, charged with a conspiracy against Napoleon.

The address of the Corps Legislatif to the Emperor is highly pacific. It recommends the termination of the Mexican expedition, approves neutrality respecting Poland, hopes the Congress may be realized.

The Poles have had several indecisive engagements in Lublin.

The Czar has called in all soldiers on furlough in Poland.

Nine members of the Italian Parliament following the example of Garibaldi have resigned their seats.

Kossuth's proclamation has caused great excitement in Hungary.

Judgment in the Alexandria case pronounced to-day. Court equally divided. Eventually Baron Pigott withdrew his opinion in order that a formal decision might be given which is in favor of the defendants. The Attorney General has given notice of appeal.

NEWS-LETTER.

(From our own Correspondent.)

DEYRAH DHOON, 28TH JANUARY.

I SEE by the *Gazette* that the Governor General has conferred upon Lieutenant Colonel H. B. Lumsden, C.B. (of the late 59th Regiment Native Infantry in which he is only a Captain regimentally) the rank of Brigadier General. As your readers are very likely unaware of this officer's services, and as they are not to be found in any army list, I send them to you. Lieutenant Colonel Lumsden served in Afghanistan in H. M. 9th, and was present at the forcing of the Khyber Pass on the 5th April of that year. Present in the Mageena and Sungokhale valleys under Brigadier Monteith, in May. Battle of Tazeen and Huft Rotul, forcing of the Jugdulluck pass, and re-occupation of Caubul in 1842, medal. Present during the Sutledge campaign, at the action of Sobraon, 10th February 1846, and was severely wounded, medal. Served with a Sikh force against some fanatics of Koghan, and Huzara tribes in 1846. Present at the forcing of the Doab Pass, and affair of Balakôt, in November 1846. Raised the Corps of Guides Cavalry and Infantry 13th December 1846. Present during the Punjab Campaign, at the siege of Moolan in January 1849 and the battle of Goojerat 21st February of that year. Medal and 2 clasps and Brevet majority. Commanded the Guides in sixteen hill fights, including the attacks on Bobozie, Pallie, Zormandie and Sherekhanie, in 1849; also in Lieutenant Colonel Bradshaw's attacks on Suggow, Pallie, Sherekhanie, Zormandie and Moora in 1850; also in Sir Charles Napier's attack on the Kohat pass December 1850; Lord Clyde's affairs of Dabb, Nawadkund, Pranghur, and Iskot in May 1852. Brigadier Chamberlain's expeditions against the Caubul Khel Mahsood Wuzeerees, in 1859-60. Was in Political charge of the Eusufzaies from December 1846 to October 1852, including one year's Political charge of the Peshawur and Kohat districts. In charge of a Political Mission to Candahar in 1857. Brevet Lieutenant Colonel and C. B. wounded by an assassin while in command of the Guides 2d August 1860.

A Captain Stewart at Benares has died from the effects of injuries he has sustained from a fall from his dooley, and a Major Turner's death of the Bengal army is announced in a special telegram to the Allahabad *Observer*. I cannot trace either of their regiments. Mr. William Makeapeace Thackeray, the author, is also dead, probably before one number of his new work had issued from the press. Mr. Thackeray has two nephews in India, one a Lieutenant in the Bengal Engineers, who got the Victoria Cross during the mutiny—the other in the Bengal Police in Tirhoot.—P. S. I find that Captain N. F. Stewart belonged to the late 45th N. I. His death promotes Captain R. Chalmers to his Captaincy and an Ensign on the general list to his Lieutenancy. General W. C. Campbell who retired upon Sir Charles Wood's bonus died at Roorkee on the 21st of this month. He is one of the Colonels whose names are retained in italics and his will now be removed, promoting Major Strangeways in the 71st N. I. to his Lieutenant Colonelcy, Captain and Brevet Major Denning to his majority, Lieutenant and Brevet Captain T. C. Anderson to his Company, and a general list Ensign to his Lieutenantcy. We have at last three Doctors appointed to the Hills, Dr. Cunliffe to Deyrah, Dr. Smith to Mussoorie, and Dr. Orton to Landour; on the arrival of the latter, Dr. Clark from Mussoorie proceeds at once to Mozufferpore, Tirhoot, to which he has been appointed.

THE "ALABAMA."

(For the Bombay Gazette.)

THE following account of this notorious pirate has been communicated to us by the ghost of Mr. H. Walker, captain of the Federal ship *Bunkum* which was fired into by the *Alabama* and sunk with all hands on board somewhere off the Cape of Good Hope. (See Thursday's *Times of India*)—

Sailed from Boston on the fifth Friday in February 1863, with a cargo of piece goods and notions for Australia. Had a fair voyage, without adventure, till one day, when we had passed the Cape, we caught sight towards evening of a strange vessel slowly approaching us. She was a long, low, black looking craft, and I shuddered and turned sick at heart, thinking of Vanderdecken and the Flying Dutchman, when, after the sun had set, I still saw her path clearly marked by the volumes of fiery smoke which she puffed out and by the streaks of greased lightning which played around her topmasts. She bore down upon us, moved, as it seemed, by some mysterious power; and suddenly we found we were becalmed, so that the *Bunkum*, which usually sailed three feet to that the wind itself, was quite unable to get away from its terrible pursuer. The ships were now within half a mile of each other, and the silence of the night was broken by a fearful din which arose from the deck of the stranger. Shrieks, groans, threats, curses, mingled with wild laughter and shouts of fiendish exultation, all combined to produce such an infernal uproar as made us suppose all the devils in hell had been suddenly let loose. Still nearer came the Demon Ship, and, as we clustered pale and trembling on the bulwarks of the *Bunkum* what was our horror to see, through the sulphureous vapour which lighted up the scene, that *our suspicions were realized. They were no human beings who manned that ship.* The sails were all in tatters, the guns rusted, the decks covered with filth. All was disorder. Even the helmsman had left the wheel, the vessel still keeping on its course without being steered, and the whole crew were on deck, making night hideous with their outcries, as they danced, and drank, and swore, and fought with one another. They were all in rags except those who had no clothing on at all; but they had fantastically adorned their bodies with all sorts of weapons. Many of them were armed *cap-a-pie*, with strings of six barrelled revolvers hung round their necks and knives and spears by the dozen thrust through the fleshy portions of their arms and legs. Every man amongst them seemed to hate all the rest. The officers shot the men and the men stabbed the officers. In less than five minutes we saw sixteen bodies of dead men thrown overboard, but they all came to life again and scrambled up the side of the ship to take part once more in the diabolical revelry. Suddenly there was a cry, "The Captain!" and the chief of this band of demons appeared on deck. I knew him at once. It was Mephistophiles Semmes, the Pirate of the South!

And how then was the Devil drest?
Oh! he was in his Sunday's best:
His jacket was red and his breeches were blue,
And there was a hole where the tail came through.

He wore no ornament save a gross of richly jewelled revolvers and six battle-axes of solid silver; but on his face, hands, and neck, seventy chronometers were curiously painted in blood. In one hand he held the accursed rebel battle-flag; by the other he led forward two manacled captives, the master of some Yankee trader and his wife. Addressing his devilish crew, the Pirate told them that, as they had behaved better than usual of late and had helped him to make his fortune, he gave over to them, as their reward, these two captives to sport with. With a yell of delight the crew rushed at their victims. One party seized the Captain, and pegged him skilfully with their knives till they forced him to dance a horupipe; and, as he was capering up and down the deck, the rest of the villains carried off his wife and tied her to the mainmast. But even they shrunk for a time from open violence, till at last one ruffian came forward, and snatched violently at her silk dress. It yielded in his hands, and——HE KNEW HIS NOSE WITH IT! At sight of this outrage I swooned and fell upon the deck, nor did I recover till I found myself getting a very warm reception down here, and learnt that Semmes had driven the *Alabama* right over the good ship *Bunkum*, and sent us all to the bottom.

LITERARY GOSSIP.

(For the Bombay Gazette.)

LONDON, 4TH JANUARY.

AMONG the recent historical publications a first place must be given to *Froude's History of the Reign of Elizabeth*, vols. 1 and 2, being the 7th and 8th vols. of his History of England from the Fall of Wolsey to the Death of Elizabeth. In the preface he says "I have made an alteration in the form of the book. The accession of Elizabeth is the commencement of a new epoch in the history of the Reformation.... While the story therefore is continued without interruption, I have made the present publication the commencement, as it were, of a second work, and the portion already before the world will be made complete as soon as possible by the addition of an index." These 2 vols. contain the history of the first nine years of Elizabeth's reign—from 1558 to 1567. On her accession, Rome denied her right to the Crown, and she opposed with vigour, by the act of supremacy. From this point M. Froude starts, and presents by the way his views of the religious policy of Elizabeth,—the love passages in her life,—her relations at home, —her missions abroad,—her difficulties with Scotland, France and Spain,—her Court life,—the carrying on of her wars in foreign lands and in Ireland,—a review of the history of the latter country,—the story of Mary Stuart down to the murder of Darnley,—and the story of Ireland down to the death of the fascinating Shan O'Neil. In the 1st chapter of the 1st vol. there are notices of the various proposals made for reform, the revision of King Edward's prayer book, the protest of convocation against changes in religion, the controversy at Westminster, and some of the schemes already set on foot for the marriage of the Queen, who declines to ally herself with Philip of Spain. In the 2nd chapter, on the affairs of Reformation in Scotland, of the proposals that Elizabeth should marry the Earl of Arran and the Archduke Charles of Austria, and the plan for the union of the crowns of England and Scotland. The 3rd chapter relates the disasters experienced by the French force in Scotland under D'Oysel and the disgraceful peace which followed. The 4th chapter contains the account of Amboise, the re-entrance of the English army into Scotland, the siege of Leith, and the treaty of Edinbro' for the conclusion of the war. In the 4th chapter, an account is given of the relations between the Queen and Lord Robert Dudley, and of the mysterious death of Dudley's wife;—of the Catholic League and the proposal for a general council;—of the refusal of Mary to ratify the treaty of Edinbro' and of her return from France to Scotland. Chapter five relates the schemes and negotiations of the Queen of Scots for her recognition as heir presumptive to the English crown; the landing of the English forces at Havre, and the siege and fall of Rouen. Chapter six takes the same ways against Caulders, the trial of Bonner, the conclusion of the civil war in France, and the conflicting schemes for the marriage of the Queen of Scots. The second volume opens with a view of the condition of Ireland and notices the king of Spain's refusal to accept the alliance of the Irish chiefs, the visit of Shan O'Neil to England, and his reception at Hatfield. The 8th chapter again takes up the proposals for Mary Stuart's marriage, which ends in her resolution to marry Darnley; and touches on the discipline of the Church of England and the ecclesiastical commission at Lambeth. Chapter nine speaks of Elizabeth's invitation to the Scotch Protestants to rebel, of the rupture with Spain, and the seizure and final flight of the Lords of the Congregation into England; also of the embassy of Murray to London, Mary Stuart's appeal to Spain for help, and the assassination of Rizzio. The next chapter gives the sequel of Darnley's history, in which letters are introduced from the Queen of Scots, which leave no doubt of the extent of her guilt in complicity with his murder. M. Froude accepts these letters as genuine and authentic, and tells the sad tale with great power and picturesqueness of detail. Chapter 11 relates the course of events in Ireland, as far as the death of Shan O'Neil. In chapter eleven is given the account of English maritime enterprize and of the exploits of some of the more eminent navigators. These volumes contain large extracts from the despatches of the Spanish ambassadors, whom he has consulted in his researches among the archives of Simancas, in Spain; and which throw great light on many points in the history. Some valuable assistance has been obtained from an examination of the private papers of Lord Burleigh preserved at Hadfield, an assistance which will be far more valuable in the subsequent history of the reign. M. Froude may not be quite the most impartial, but he is certainly one of the most readable historians. Owing partly to the interest of their subject and partly to the fascinating manner in which the writer has treated it, these volumes are certain to be very popular.

Longfellow's Tales of a Way Side Inn will also secure a great deal of attention. A party of friends make holiday in the quaint parlour of the Inn, where each in turn relates a story. "The Landlord's Tale" comes first, and relates to the American war of Independence. It describes the ride of Paul Revere, who on the signal of the British advance rode forth to warn and arouse his brother patriots. The student's "Tale" is entitled "The Falcon of Ser Federigo," and is an exquisitely rendered version of a story from "The Decameron." The Spanish Jew's Tale"—as majestic, sombre a man is he,—purports to be from the Talmud and is called The Legend of Rabbi Ben Levi. "The Sicilian's Tale" is told by an exile, who embodies a beautiful old Sicilian legend in a poem entitled King Robert of Sicily. "The Musician's Tale" is the longest and most ambitious, consisting of a rendering into Christianity and Paganism in the realms of wild Scandinavian mythology, "The Theologians Tale," entitled Torquemada, is founded on an incident in the History of the Inquisition. "The Poet's Tale" is called The Birds or Killingworth, and embodies a pleasant fancy of Mr. Longfellow's own. In addition to these poetical tales, there are a few short pieces under the title "Birds of Passage," beautiful and felicitous. The following on Weariness will be a favourite.

O little feet! that such long years
Must wander on thro' hopes and fears,
Must ache and bleed beneath your load;
I, nearer to the way-side inn,
Where toil shall cease and rest begin,
Am weary, thinking of your road!

O little hands! that, weak or strong,
Have still to serve or rule so long,
Have still so long to give or ask;
I, who so much with book or pen
Have toiled among my fellow-men,
Am weary, thinking of your task.

O little hearts! that throb and beat
With such impatient, feverish heat,
Such limitless and strong desires;
Mine, that so long has glowed and burned
With passions into ashes turned
Now covers, and conceals its fires.

O little souls! as pure and white
And crystalline as rays of light
Direct from heaven their source divine;
Refracted thro' the mist of years
How red my setting sun appears,
How lurid looks this soul of mine!

My Beautiful Lady, by Thomas Woolner, the sculptor, is a true poem; true in its delineations of natural objects, in its exposition of devoted love, and in its descriptions of home life. All parts are not of equal value, but some are really excellent. The following from the introduction gives an idea of the plaintive tone of the whole.

In some their lies a sorrow so profound
It may not find a voice in words; and never
Throughout their daily tasks, or bountiful
And willing converse born of souls allied,
Reveals itself as sadness. And, although
The cheeks may thin; and though may wane their eyes
Frank lustre; hair may lose its hue or fall;
And health may slacken low in force; and they
Are older than the warrant of their years;
Yet they to other's seeming gild their lives
With cheerfulness, and every duty tend,
As if their aspects told the truth within.
But they are not as others; not for them
The bounding pulse, the ardour of desire,
The rapture and the wonder in things new,
The hope that palpitating strikes a world
Where gladness floats upon eternal wings;
Nor do they with elastic enterprise
Forecaste delight in compassing results;
Nor having won their ends, fall godlike back
And taste the calm completion of content.
But in a sober, chilled, gray atmosphere
Work out their lives.

The writer describes his lady, the growth of their mutual affection, the pleasant rambles they took together:—

"Ah no! it is not right to tell,
But I remember well
How dear the pressure of her warm young heart
Against my own, her home: how proud and blessed
I stood and felt her trickling tears,
While proudly murmuring in her ears
The hopes of distant years.
The rest I keep; a holy charm, a source
Of secret strength and comfort on my course.
Her glory left my pathway bright;
And stars on stars throughout the night
Came blooming into light."

Then there comes a forewarning, which is followed by her sickness and death. The survivor is overwhelmed with grief; the world is dark, the sun cheerless, and morning or evening finds him listless and objectless. On the occasion of a visit to her grave, while lying prostrate, there is a vision; he hears her voice from heaven gently rebuking his despondency, telling him to resign himself to God, to work while it is day, to seek mercy and to do good. He rises a better man. Ten years after we find him no more broken-hearted and disabled, but engaged in active life, able with tranquillity to describe bygone incidents and passing events, and thoroughly devoted to duty. We must express a wish that amid the well-writ lines about Love and Duty, there had been a fuller exhibition of true Faith; especially as the poem is the work of half a life-time. It is the development of a germ which appeared some dozen years ago in a monthly publication issued by a club of young men, nearly all of whom were, like our author, artists.

Readers of Fiction, lovers of Eastern tales, and those interested in Indian manners and customs will be delighted with *Tara*, a Mahratta Tale, by *Captain Taylor*, the author of "Confessions of a Thug." There are few writers of fiction who could so successfully interweave with the product of his imagination the incidents and scenes which have come under his observation, and few have had the opportunities of becoming intimately acquainted with Indian life. The work embodies the history of the struggle between the Mahratta and the Mussulman, 200 years ago, and is full of exciting events and romantic deeds. An almost tragic interest is sustained to the last in the adventures of Tara. She is the daughter of a Brahmin living in the town of Tooljapoor, about 80 miles north of the magnificent city of Bejapoor, the Mahomedan capital. She is a virgin widow of 15, doomed by the Hindoo law to perpetual celibacy and degradation. By various devices the affection of her parents saves her for a while from the miseries of osseous widowhood. But her inexorable fate overtakes her, and she saves herself from it only by devoting herself a Moorle to the service of the goddess Devi. At this juncture she is seen by the villain of the story, Moro Trimonal, a Brahmin, who at once begins to plot her ruin. In order to effect this he secures the help of a previous victim, Gunga. The contrast between these two girls Tara and Gunga brings out in a striking manner the characteristics of the higher and lower Hindoo faith. After a description of domestic and political intrigue, Fazil Khan, the son of the general of the Mahomedan army, and the hero of the tale, is introduced to the reader. His noble character is finely delineated. In contrast to it is the character of Pahar Singh, a freebooter, also admirably drawn. A romantic description of a night interview between this man and the king of Beejapoor, Fazil Khan, and the successful, but unsuccessful, attack by the Mahomedans is made in Beejapoor, and Tara is rescued by Fazil Khan from the clutches of Mero, just as he is carrying her off. Fazil of course falls in love with her. Moro succeeds once more in seizing Tara, who is again rescued. Again she falls within the power of Moro, and in her extremity delivers herself by administering poison as a antte. But Fazil, with a few men who have escaped from the general massacre of the army to which they belong, succeeds in saving her while in the act of ascending the funeral pyre. In the melee, Moro is killed, Tara becomes Mahomedan, and is married to Fazil. So the tale winds up, as it ought to do in every case where there is such a beautiful love as is well-described by Captain Taylor.

A work of a different character from the last, but still of thrilling interest, is *a Personal Narrative of 13 years' service amongst the wild tribes of Khondistan*, for the suppression of human sacrifice: by *Major-General Campbell, C.B.* The tribes here referred to are the mountain ranges belonging to the once famous kingdom of Orissa—part lying within the Bengal, and part within the Madras territory—on the bay of Bengal. Until 1836 no European had the slightest idea that they systematically murdered the female infants, and sacrificed human beings. It appears, however, that for many generations they have been in the habit of kidnapping children and young people from the plains, selling them for sacrifice, keeping them with great care, and at last murdering them with singular barbarity. The victims, or Meriah as they are called, are invariably fed, fostered, and cherished with great fondness; and are exquisitely illustrated with about 30 fine figure pictures by Noel Paton, 10 poetical landscapes by Waller Paton, and numerous head and tail pieces. The subjects are forcibly drawn, and engraved with great care by Dalziel, John Thompson, and others. The work possesses high artistic merits. The newly-illustrated edition of Longfellow's Legends contains 30 drawings by Tenniel, 24 by Cruikshank, and 6 by Leech; all quaint and humerous, quite in accordance with the character of the work. English Sacred Poetry of the Olden Time, selected by the Rev. L. B. White, and published by the Religious Tract Society, will be acceptable to a large class of readers. The 30 illustrations are by some of the best designers and engravers. Doyle's Chronicle of England, and the edition of Robinson Crusoe illustrated by Watson are splendid works. Dr. Pierott's long promised book, Jerusalem Explored, will be published shortly, in 2 large volumes, and will contain 100 illustrations of the remains of Jewish and Christian architecture. The author has enjoyed peculiar privileges of which he has not been slow to avail himself, and this important work will elucidate many very interesting points about ancient Jerusalem. As Architect-Engineer to the Pasha of Jerusalem, he has had free access to all the buildings and substructures within the magnificent enclosure, which during his sojourn he has paid only a hurried visit. Four important works, illustrated with photographs, have just been published. The Rock-cut Temples of India contains 74 pictures of these wonderful caves, taken by order of the Government, by Major Gill. The introduction and descriptions are by Mr. James Ferguson. His Palestine, a Handbook sitting full on one side) "Umbly beg yer pardon, Sir; but will you trim the cab a bit, Sir. You're a leetle too 'eavy for one spring, Sir." How would you translate into Latin. The Staff of Life? Why any little boy could tell you, '*Lignum Vitæ*,' to be sure! *Here be truth.* Mr. Punch always thought that his own supernatural Almanack he was about as bold, in dealing with great people, as a superior intelligence ought to be. But he owns himself beaten out of the field by the *Farmer's Almanack* as described by the *Salisbury Journal*. The reviewer says it contains, 'a list of Cabinet Council and Chief Officers of State, manures, and the members of the Houses of Lords and Commons, their price, and a large amount of general useful matter! This all deserves to be in the possession of every farmer." We should think it did, and of every politician too!

Among other noteworthy papers in *Good Words*, mention may be made of one on "American slavery," by Mr. Ludlow. He states that slavery has been misrepresented by those who have had only a superficial acquaintance with it. It has been asserted that as a slave is property it must be the interest

Magazine, said to be from the experienced pen of the Rev. J. H. Hinton.

Dr. Cumming also produces a book on "The Destiny of Nations as indicated in Prophecy." Lectures on the subject are also being delivered. They seem to have been prompted by a recent publication, entitled "The Destiny of the Human Race: a Scriptural Inquiry." The *Christian Spectator* of Nov. in noticing this book, which it attributes to Mr. Henry Dunn, says "There is scarcely one man or woman in a thousand who cares a jot *what is true* respecting the futurity of the human race taken as a whole. The English people believe *nothing* in real earnest respecting the world and its destiny."

The last vol. of Bohn's Standard Library contains John Foster's Essay on the Evils of Popular Ignorance. Of this work Dr. Pye Smith once said, "Popular and admired as it confessedly is, it has never yet met with the thousandth part of the attention which it deserves." Though this Edition is the twentieth thousand, we think he would repeat his remark. More primeval flint implements, have been found near Lake Erie in Canada; and one or two on the southern slope of the Pyrenees; the latter forming the subject of a paper communicated to the French Geological Society. It would appear that Her Majesty keeps abreast of current literature. It is stated that her attention was arrested by the article in the last No. of the *North British Review* on "Pet Majorie" and that she commanded a copy of the little work containing the materials of which it was derived to be forwarded to her. Mr. Smith of the Patent Museum has been reading a paper at the last meeting of the Photographic Society to show that before the year 1794 Boulton obtained unquestionable photographs on silver plates. He was on such intimate terms with Watt, Wedgewood and Eginton, that it can hardly be determined yet who was the originator of photographs. Further investigation will probably show to which of these is to be assigned the honour of a discovery which was independently re-made by Daguerre.

The Union and Emancipation Society of Manchester are about to publish the whole of the speeches delivered by the Reverend Henry Ward Beecher in Great Britain. The New York publishers have also issued his addresses to his own congregation on Freedom and War. Both publications are sure to abound in earnest, stirring thoughts and fit sayings, and will be worth reading as an exposition of the views of a great man on Emancipation and civil war.—Whittier, the American poet, gives us some gems under the suggestive title "In War Time." A tone of pensiveness pervades them, yet the hope of the grand future of freedom prevails throughout. Some of his ballads have an exquisite tenderness. Professor Agassiz has thrown together in a vol. the admirable popular papers that first appeared in the *Atlantic Monthly* as methods of study in Natural History. A vol. of miscellaneous remains from the Common Place Book of Archbishop Whately is preparing for publication, and will probably be followed by a selection from his unpublished sermons. It may also be mentioned that the family of the Archbishop have undertaken the preparation of a memoir of his life, which will consist mainly of letters and other memoranda of his own. A Treasury of Botany, under the editorship of Dr. Lindley, and a Treasury of Bible knowledge prepared by the Reverend John Ayre, uniform with Maunder's well-known series of Treasuries, are announced for publication. London's Encyclopædia of Cottage, Farm and Villa Architecture and Furniture hitherto published at 3 guineas is now issued unabridged at 2 guineas Lord Macaulay's History of England is in course of publication in 14 monthly shilling parts; when complete they will form 4 vols.

Caxtoniana, Sir E. B. Lyttone's Essays on Life, Literature, and Manners, which have interested and amused the readers of Blackwood for many months, are now republished in 2 volumes. The North American Review has just passed from the editorial management of the Rev. Dr. Peabody, into the hands of Professor Lowell, the author of the Biglow Papers. *The Critic* after continuing 15 years has finally closed its literary career. From the Literary Fund £1,500 have been distributed for the relief of distressed literary men.

Among the new periodicals looking for public favour are the following: The Shakespeare Gazette; a Weekly Record of Proceedings relative to the Tercentenary celebration: Mr. Philip Smith's History of the World; the first book of which refers to the Patriarchal age and the origin of the Nations. On the 1st of January was issued the first number of a new work on Natural History by the Rev. J. G. Wood, entitled, Homes without Hands, which will give an account of habitations constructed by various animals classed according to their principles of construction, and finally illustrated: a new edition of the Arabian Nights entertainments, illustrated by Millais, Tenniel, &c., and decorated with arabesque borders: new cheap illustrated editions of the Pilgrim's Progress and Robinson Crusoe, published by Cassell: a 4th series of Chambers' Journal, containing the 1st part of an original story, entitled "Sir Massingberd: "Can you forgive her?" by Anthony Trollope: "The Children's Prize," a penny illustrated Magazine like the excellent children's Friend: and of a new volume of Good Words, with promises of papers by Isaac Taylor, Dr. Vaughan, Mr. Gosse, Mrs. Henry Wood, Dr. Alford, Sir John Herschel, Dr. Guthrie, &c. The proprietors are not satisfied with a monthly circulation of 120,000; but aim to place this work very far a-head of all their contemporaries.

Some idea may be formed of the great public interest in *Captain Speke's narrative of the discovery of the source of the Nile* from the fact that the 1st Edition of the work consists of 50,000! Readers will not be disappointed if they look for a simple, ungarnished statement of what occurred in the course of the Captain's wearisome journey. The tale is freely and freshly told without any attempt at elaborate descriptions, indeed from the urgency of publication this has been impossible; and a good idea is given of the barbaric customs of men who have never seen a white face, or become acquainted with the appliance of civilisation. Stimulated by success in the discovery of the vast interior lake, Victoria Nyanza on the 30th July 1858, and by the renewed offers of assistance from the Royal Geographical Society, Captain Speke formed plans for his third exploration of the African continent. He started from Zanzibar at the end of September 1860 and fairly got under weigh by the 2nd of October. He was accompanied by an old Indian friend and brother sportsman, Captain Grant, to whom we are indebted for most of the numerous illustrations scattered through the volume. The caravan consisted of a caravan captain, and 75 freed slaves; 100 negro porters and their leader; 10 Hottentot soldiers from the Cape; 26 Belrich soldiers and their serjeant, (lent as an escort for the first few stages by the Sultan of Zanzibar) and some animals. On the first day 11 of the negroes deserted with their pay, of course; indeed a disposition to desert and pilfer, to be lazy and insubordinate, so soon manifested itself that it was necessary to resort to the lash. By the 23rd January 1861, the losses were 123 deserted, 7 sent back, 1 dead, and all the donkeys dead too. By this time the party had been on one of the caravan routes to the interior, paying *hongo* or toll of cloths or beads to every village head man and every district chief for permission to pass on; struggling through jungles; contending with famine and suffering from the jealousies and wars of petty chieftains. On 24th January they reached Kaze, the great central depot of the slave and ivory merchants, chiefly Arabs. It is the capital of the country of Moon, the men of the moon being "hereditarily the greatest traders in Africa, and are the only people who for love of barter and change, will leave their own country as porters and go to the coast." Here the party remained for more than 5 months, finding it impossible to go forward because warmride was too dangerous. The Arab traders were involved in them, the negroes refused to expose themselves to capture or death; mediation was several times attempted but failed; twice Speke pushed on to the northward hoping by determination to get away; foiled, harassed, robbed, both Speke and Grant fell seriously ill; at last they got away on 5th July. But only to meet with new difficulties. Passing through an extensive district called Usui, suffering from illness, from the refusal of men to move and from the rapacious extortions of chiefs, they were almost dispirited; but at last succeeded in quitting this inhospitable region in the middle of November, entering Haraguе, a district just below the Line and on the west of Lake Victoria Nyahza, they were treated in a very different manner. The king, Rumaniki, the best specimen of African royalty they met with, facilitated their movements, provided for their wants without imposing tolls, displayed great interest in their enterprise, was cheerful, unpretentious and intelligent, in short, a gentleman. Let us look at him at his first interview with the travellers. "As we entered, we saw sitting cross-legged on the ground Rumaniki the king, and his brother Ananaji, both of them men of noble appearance and size. The king was plainly dressed in an Arab's black choga, wore, for ornament, dress stockings of rich-coloured beads, and neatly worked wristlets of copper. Nanajai being a doctor of very high pretensions, in addition to a check cloth wrapped round him, was covered with charms. At their sides lay huge pipes of black clay. In their rear squatting quiet as mice, were all the king's sons, some 6 or 7 lads, who wore leather middle-coverings and little cream charms tied under their chins. The first greetings of the king were warm and affecting, and in an instant we both felt and saw we were in the company of men who were as unlike as they could be to the common order of the natives of the surrounding districts. They had fine oval faces, large eyes, and high noses, denoting the best blood of Abyssinia. Having shaken hands in true English style, which is the peculiar custom of men of this country, the ever-smiling Rumaniki begged us to be seated on the grass carpet, and, turning to him, said at once we wished to know what we knew of Karagni." The next day "we adjourned to his private hut, which rather surprised me by the neatness with which it was kept. The roof was supported by numerous clean poles, to which he has fastened a large assortment of spears—brass-headed with iron handles, and iron-headed with wooden ones—of excellent workmanship A large standing screen, of fine straw-plait work, in elegant devices, partitioned off one part of the room; and on the opposite side, as mere ornaments, were placed a number of brass grapnels and small models of cows, made in iron for his amusement by the Arabs." He was pleased with the idea of sending two of his sons to be educated in England, "said he had no idea of a God or future state," did not know what advantage there was in sacrificing a cow yearly at his father's grave, but hoped he might be favoured with better crops if he did so. "No one in Africa, as far as he knew, doubled the power of magic and spells." The manners of Rumaniki's court were orderly and polite, and the travellers received great attention from all. Obesity in a princess is synonimous with beauty, the desired rotundity being obtained by continuous sipping from a milkpot. While staying here Speke obtained information respecting a series of connected lakes, the largest on to the west, which he did not visit, called little luta Nzige. Here, too, he was in full view of mount Mfumbiro, cones reaching 10,000 feet in height. said to be the highest of "Mountains of the Moon." He thinks that this highly-saturated range give birth to the Congo, as well as to the Nile, and also the Tanganyika lake on the Zambisi. After 6 or 7 weeks stay, Speke induced Rumaniki to let him go,—Grant remaining behind, ill and unable to walk from some disease in his leg, having charge of part of the residue of their property. Crossing the noble river Kitangute, which runs into the Victoria Nyanza, Speke passed through an undulating country of excessive beauty and fertility, abundance of plantains skirting well-defined roads, and "temperature perfect." The lake was sighted on 28th January 1862; the Equator was crossed on 7th February, the deep river Mwarango, 12 yards broad, running northward was forded on the 13th; another river on the 18th. The next day he was received at the court of Mtesa, king of Uganda, where he remained till the 7th July. How he passed through the weary months of intrigue and exaction; what are the manners and customs of a barbaric Court; and how his departure was ultimately conceded; are told in about 16 pages. At the end of May, Grant was enabled to join his comrade, borne on the shoulders of his men. But they were not long together after they set out to traverse the Northern slopes of the continent; for new difficulties presented themselves. Urondogani was reached by Speke on 21st July. "Here at last I stood on the brink of the Nile, most beautiful sheet of water Archibugh could surpass. A magnificent stream 600 to 700 yards wide, dotted with islets and rocks, the former occupied by fisherman's huts, the latter by sterns and crocodiles, basking in the sun flowing between fine high grassy banks, with rich trees and plantains in the back-ground, where herds of unusually large and fat cattle could be seen grazing, while the hippopotami were snorting in the water, and florican and guinea fowl rising at our feet." Traversing the West bank of the river, on 28th July 1862 the (now named "Ripon") Falls were reached. "We were well rewarded, for they were by far the most interesting sight I had seen in Africa. Everybody ran to see them at once, though the march had been long and fatiguing. The broad surface of the lake was shut out from view by a spur of hill, and the falls, about 12 feet deep, and 400 to 500 feet broad, were broken by rocks. Still it was a sight that attracted one to it for hours, the roar of the waters, the thousands of passenger-fish, leaping at the falls with all their might, the fishermen wading and taking post on all the rocks with rod and hook, hippopotami and crocodiles lying sleepily on the water, the ferry at work above the falls and cattle driven down to drink at the margin of the lake,—made in all, with the pretty nature of the country—small hills, grassy topped, with trees in the folds, and gardens on the lower slopes, as to present a picture as one could wish to see. The expedition had now performed its functions. I saw that old father Nile without any doubt rises in the Victoria N'yanza. . . . . The most remote waters, or *top head of the Nile*, is the southern end of the lake, situated close on the third degree south Lat., which brings the Nile to the surprising length in direct measurement rolling over 34° of lat., of above 2300 miles, or more than 1/11th of the circumference of our globe."

Speke retraced his steps, and joined Grant. Together they contended with difficulties similar to those he had so often overcome. On 9th November they reached the palace of another mendacious and exacting and obstructive king, from whom they could not get away in less than two months. Then marching northward, urged by tidings which had now and then reached them, that succour was awaiting them, they came in sight of the outpost on the evening of 3rd December in the country of Madi, in N. lat. 30° 10' 33" 200 half wild Turkish soldiers had been stationed here at the instance of M. Debono, to await the arrival of the travellers, and bring them on to Gondoko. After many annoying delays they reached this place on 15th February 63. With overwhelming joy they met with an old friend, Baker, fonged for his sports in Ceylon, who was intending to penetrate the interior to rescue them. Here they obtained first letters from England, and heard the news. Now they were comparatively at home. Arrangements were made at Cairo for the transport of the 18th "Faithfuls" who had come through, back to Zanzibar, and so the mission successfully terminated.

BOMBAY.

SURGEON MAJOR M. STYLE is appointed to officiate as Superintendent Medical Department, and Surgeon, European General Hospital at Aden, vice Davidson.

CARDS of invitation have been issued for a representation, at 4 o'clock this afternoon, of selections from the "Merchant of Venice," by students of the Elphinstone College.

WE are given to understand that it is in contemplation by Government to offer the present vacant appointments of Deputy Collectors and District Deputy Collectors to deserving Moonsiffs.

IN the meat market conspiracy case further evidence was heard yesterday, corroborative of that given on the first day. This closed the case for the prosecution. The defence will be heard on Friday next.

WE learn that a public meeting of the native inhabitants of Bombay will shortly be convened in the Town Hall for the purpose of presenting a congratulatory address to His Highness the Prince of Wales. His Excellency Sir Bartle Frere will preside on the occasion.

RAO BAHADOOR RAMCHUNDER BALCHISTNA, Assistant to the Commissioner of Customs, is expected to arrive in Bombay by the next overland mail. It is to be hoped that his casteмen will befriend him on his arrival, and not play the part of the Banyans.

WE hear that the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Erskine is likely to proceed to England, in a month or two, with the object of retiring from the civil service. In all probability Mr. A. B. Warden, the Judge and Session Judge of Poona and Agent for Sirdars in the Deccan, will succeed him.

BOMBAY promises to be even gayer than usual during this racing month of 1864. The Governor's Ball on Thursday evening was probably the most numerously attended ever given at Parell, from 500 to 600 persons being present. The Byculla Ball comes off on Monday; and a Bachelors' Ball in the Town Hall, intended to be the best of the season, is fixed for the 23rd instant.

THE following passengers arrived yesterday per British ship *Tweed*, from Gravesend:—

Mr. Edwin Brett, 3rd Dragoon Guards; Mr. and Mrs. S. Phillips; Mr. T. Phillips; Mr. C. E. Phillips; Mr. C. E. Phillips: Mr. W. A. Phillips; Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Balls: Mr. and Mrs. L. Dobtzscher; Mr. T. B. Mosaley; Mr. G. Gregory: Mr. F. A. Patten; Mr. A. Kersting; Mr. A. Herbage; Mr. E. Schruber; Mr. J. Possman; Mr. R. Wittkizel: Mrs. Martha Blackburn; and Mr. E. Lewis.

WE understand that a shipping company, by name the "Union Shipping Company (Limited)," has been started under the direction of Mr. Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Mr. Sorabjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Mr. S. L. Acland, and Mr. James Bevis. The capital to be twelve lacs in 240 shares of Rs. 5,000 each, the first call on which, Rs. 1,000 per share, is now being paid to the Mercantile Bank. Messrs. Cardwell, Parsons & Co. are the Secretaries and Treasurers here, and Messrs. Thomas Cardwell & Co., the agents at home.

SUNKERSETT CHARITABLE DISPENSARY.—The total number of patients treated during the last month was 255. Of these were 98 Hindoos, of whom were 62 males; 9 Mussulmans, 7 being males: 103 Parsees, 37 being males; 20 Christians, 7 being males; and 5 of all other castes, of whom 3 were males. With regard to ages there were 71 under ten years of age, 38 under twenty, 99 between twenty and forty, 30 between forty and sixty, and 6 upwards of sixty. Out of the 235 patients treated 141 were cured, 7 relieved, 55 absented, and 32 are remaining under treatment.

APPOINTMENT OF A FOURTH MAGISTRATE.—We learn that in consequence of the present Magistrates being unable to dispose of the numberless nuisance cases that are sent up for investigation at the Police Offices by the Municipality department, the President of the Municipal Commissioners, with the concurrence of his colleagues, have pointed out to Government the great delay and inconvenience that arises from the Magistrates being unable to dispose of these cases as they are sent up, and suggested the appointment of a fourth Magistrate in order to meet this demand, and to relieve the already overworked three Magistrates who are at present compelled to postpone such cases from day to day, and thus an accumulation occurs that taxes all the energies of the Magistrates to dispose of.

AN ASSAULT.—Captain George Eales was yesterday prosecuted at the Mazagon Police Office by his Goanese cook for having committed an assault and battery upon him a few days ago. The Captain did not altogether deny the assault, but said that he only placed his open hand under the cook's face to prevent him from falling; this, he said, he was induced to do from a push he gave him in the first instance on account of the cannibal manner in which the cook performed his culinary art for some days previous. In fact, he continued, he must consider himself in such an uncooked state, that although it might have been a dainty morsel for a cannibal, nevertheless it was unfit as food for himself and family. This ignoring of the culinary art by the cook occurred repeatedly, and on the evening in question he pushed him, and as he stated previously placed his hand under his face to prevent him from falling. As the assault was partially admitted his Worship fined Captain Eales in the sum of five rupees.

OBSTRUCTED THOROUGHFARES.—The obstruction to streets and thoroughfares by cotton bales, hack conveyances, cotton sale-brokers, opium speculators and others form no small public grievance in Bombay, yet scarcely any measures are adopted to abate the nuisance, that is when it is carried on in a gigantic scale. On the other hand, however, the police seem to take a delight in removing the stalls from being obstructed by petty vendors of fruit, sweetmeats and vegetables. They apparently believe that these small baskets, and still smaller tripods form an insuperable barrier on the Bombay thoroughfare, and hence numbers of these petty delinquents are almost daily placed at the bars of police offices, whilst the princely merchant is permitted with impunity to number up the sides of the roads with merchandize; and no later than yesterday the door of the Mazagon police office was filled to cramming with poor wretches, principally women, who earn their daily bread by hawking about their wares on the way side. They had infringed the law, no matter to the amount of extent, pleaded guilty and were fined from four to two annas each by his Worship.—Truly the police executive in this matter strain at a gnat whilst they are daily swallowing a camel.

JUSTICE TO THE OPPRESSED.—The proceedings against Messrs. Boddy and Lee, late Marshal and First Assistant of the Bombay House of Correction, are at present, it is believed, with the Government solicitor in order to obtain that formality before action as to whether any superior criminal proceedings could be adopted against the delinquents. Messrs. Boddy and Lee, it will be recollected, were discharged by the orders of Government on Tuesday last for having tampered with the account books after they were passed and countersigned by Mr. Oliver the President of the Committee of the House of Correction; at least this was the charge that ostensibly led to their dismissal, and which they were informed would be sufficient to prevent their ever again to be discharged. The jealous care with which all the proceedings of the case were guarded in the first instance, and the non-interrogation of Messrs. Boddy and Lee on the subject of the charges preferred against them, as the first principle of all inquiry into the matter has led to the most ridiculous rumours being set afloat, not only with regard to the amount of the guilt of the parties, but likewise with respect to the motives of the Committee in simply discharging Messrs. Boddy and Lee. Had not the unusual step of the information being taken on oath in chambers, as well as the unnecessary secrecy observed at the onset, every phase of the case would have appeared correctly and justice done to the accused and accusers.

LAW.

HIGH COURT.

Business for disposal this day.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE THE CHIEF JUSTICE AND THE HON'BLE MR. JUSTICE COUCH.)

Suits for hearing on appeal.

96 Bugwandass Gangaram *vs.* Motteeram Hurrynath.
27 Madowjee Damjee *vs.* Abba Thara.

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

August Term 1863.

354 Damodher Vussonjee *vs.* Davidass Jewan and another. Part heard.

June Term 1863.

132 Dewjee Dharsey and another *vs.* Mooljee Soda and another.

August Term 1863.

294 Framjee Bomonjee *vs.* Andaroo Hormusjee Burjorjee.

352 Jaunnadass Balkissondass *vs.* Toolseydass Kissondass.

(BEFORE THE HON'BLE SIR JOSEPH ARNOULD.)

Suits for further hearing and final disposal.

August Term 1863.

436 Abdoolla Vullud Ratoolla, and another *vs.* Nadur bin Allowdeen and others.
441 Nowrojee Ardaseer Dawer *vs.* Thucker Khimjee Chuttoorbhooj.
433 Damjee Pursholum *vs.* Cursondas Mooljee.
415 Somersey Pursholum *vs.* Khimjee Visram.
442 Tuljeer Koorjee Framjee *vs.* Khoja Manockbai Mussabhai.
445 Ragoonath Dewoonundun Pocurna *vs.* Gunputrow Wittul.
225 Shah Poonjabhoy Tarrachund *vs.* Shah Raysey Lalljee.
437 Ludhabhoy Nuthoo *vs.* Moorarjee Culliarjee.

S. COMPTON.
Prothonotary's Office, 5th Feb. 1864. Prothonotary.

SMALL CAUSE COURT.

(BEFORE J. F. HORE ESQ.)—*4th February.*

Jamsetjee Cursetjee and others vs. Hormusjee Burjorjee.

THIS was an action to recover the sum of Rs. 7-8, being the balance of rent due by defendant to plaintiffs, for the occupation of one of the rooms of their houses, for three months, at the rate of rupees two and eight annas per month.

Mr. Nusserwanjee appeared for the plaintiffs.
Mr. Leathes for the defendant.
His Honor.—What is your defence, Mr. Leathes?
Mr. Leathes.—We hold an agreement dated as far back as the year 1819, wherein it is distinctly provided that the defendant is to occupy one of the rooms of the house, free of rent, and to take care of the property, and to collect the rents from the tenants. Mr. Leathes further stated that the defendant never paid any rent up to this time to the present plaintiffs or to any other person or persons appointed by them to recover the same.

Mr. Nusserwanjee.—We do not admit the document.
Mr. Leathes.—On the 11th December 1863, handbills were published, notifying to the public that one Aderjee Framjee had contracted to purchase the property, and after the notification, there were several letters passed between the attornies of the parties, which Mr. Leathes produced before the Court, and read them.

His Honor.—Mr. Nusserwanjee, you admit that you have not received rent.

Mr. Leathes.—They threatened us in one of their notices to bring an action of ejectment. The regular channel for the plaintiffs is not to bring an action of ejectment against the defendant.

His Honor.—What is the value of the house.
Mr. Leathes.—About five thousand rupees.
Mr. Nusserwanjee.—We are in a position to prove that Aderjee Framjee, the mortgagee, had received rent from the defendant.

His Honor.—You should prove either an expressed or implied contract.

Mr. Nusserwanjee.—We are in a position to prove that the plaintiffs came in possession of the house since the last two years, and subsequently the house was mortgaged by them to Aderjee Framjee, who used to recover the rent from the defendant and other tenants.

His Honor.—You should prove the contract expressed or implied.

Mr. Nusserwanjee.—I will prove the fact of payment to the plaintiffs.

Jamsetjee Cursetjee, one of the plaintiffs, was then examined and cross-examined at length by the respective advocates of the parties, but it did not appear he had received any rent from the defendant. Mr. Nusserwanjee instead of calling any other witnesses to prove the payment of the rent elected a non-suit. The plaintiffs were accordingly non-suited.

(Friday, 5th February 1864.

Khunderao Narrayen, an infant, by his guardians Coustnabaee, widow, and Cassinath Bhawoo vs. *Reverend Bra Fernandes*

The plaintiff brought this action to recover the sum of Rs. 110, as damages caused by the defendant in cutting and carrying away a crop of rice from a piece of salt batty ground belonging to him situate in Mahim.

Mr. Pandoorng for the plaintiff.

Mr. Nusserwanjee appeared on behalf of the defendant.

Mr. Pandoorng in opening the case stated that this was a piece of salt batty ground belonging to one Mucoond Dhurmajee, situated at Mahim, and it had descended to his infant, and one Ramchunder Dajee by inheritance. The latter sold it to the defendant. During the negociation the defendant was warned against the purchase, notwithstanding which he completed the same, on the ground that the relationship of the plaintiff to Mucoond Dhurmajee was not such as by the law of England entitled him to any right in the land in question.

Mr. Nusserwanjee said that the plaintiff was not the owner of the grounds. The land belonged to Mucoond Dhurmajee, who died, leaving a widow and two sons: Ramchunder and Narrayen. The defendant purchased the piece of ground from Thackorebace, widow of Narrayen and Ramchunder, her son. This being a case of trespass, it was necessary for the purposes of the action that all the parties interested therein should be joined in the suit, whereas the action had been brought in the name of the plaintiff only.

Mr. Pandoorng cited the case of Williamson *vs.* Haggard from Addison on Contracts p. 159, in which it was laid down that in a case of trespass similar to that before the Court, it was not necessary that all the parties affected by it should be joined in the suit.

His Honor observed that the plaintiff could not maintain the action. The act complained of does not amount to trespass. It only amounted to taking away the profits of the soil, and it was not at all necessary therefore, that both the plaintiffs should join. It appeared clear to His Honor that the case quoted by the plaintiffs advocate, did not apply to the case before the Court. Taking away turf is not taking *Vestura Terri*, the profits of the soil. This action was merely brought for cutting away a crop of rice, and is not a trespass. Therefore, the plaintiff was non-suited. Costs certified.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I beg to direct your attention to a mistake that has occurred in a letter in your to-day's correspondence headed *Justices' Justice*. I doubt not this must have been committed by the printers through oversight; for in the 23rd line of that correspondence "in the cases of his favoured unfortunates," there should be I think "in the cases of *less* favored unfortunates."—Your obedient Servant,

Bombay, 5th February 1864. X. Y. Z.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—In your issue of yesterday's date, I find an extract from the Calcutta *Hurkaru*, dated 26th January last, with reference to the mail service. In it your contemporary says "while the P. and O. Company neglect to sort mails on board, &c." I must say I am surprised to find a journal of the standing of the *Hurkaru* so utterly ignorant of the fact that it is more than any servant of that Company dare do to break the seal of a mail box, or bag. The punishment of such an act would be one of the most severe the law inflicts in cases not of murder. So far are the P. and O. Company from throwing any obstacle in the way of sorting the mails, is proved by the fact that for the last three years the whole of the homeward mails from India, China, and Australia, both via Marseilles, and via Southampton are sorted between England and Malta, and Malta and Southampton respectively. The whole affair lies with the Post Office authorities. Hoping to help put the saddle on the right horse.

Bombay, 5th February 1864. POST-BOY.

BACK BAY.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—A more careful examination of the Harbour of Bombay and Back Bay confirms the opinion I have already expressed regarding the reclamation of the latter. The two large tongues of said projecting out from Colaba and Malabar Hill with the rocks projecting for some distance seaward act like two large groins, and their action (now well understood by Marine Engineers) is here exemplified in a remarkable manner as shown by the Charts. Neither Mr. Murray nor myself are projecting any works for Bombay. Nor do we wish to oppose any projects that have been brought to maturity and are already determined on. My sole object in calling attention to Back Bay was simply that of pointing out what the effect of reclaiming it would in all probability be, my view of the subject not perhaps having occurred to those who have sanctioned (if it be sanctioned) its reclamation and if my views are wrong I should be glad to have them corrected.

May I ask if the same talented individual projected this Back Bay scheme who proposed to have Wet Docks in the Marshes? and whose particularly facetious letters adorn the columns of a contemporary from day to day?

A discussion on the Harbour of Kurrachee took place at the Institution of Civil Engineers a few months ago when Mr. W. Alexander Hawkshaw, C.E., a gentleman of great marine experience, pointed out the probable effects of the works there, which I am sorry to hear are likely to be verified. The late Mr. Walker who designed the works was a man of great ability, but was not particularly successful in his Marine Works. In England, experience in this branch of engineering has too often been obtained only after enormous sacrifices, and gigantic mistakes. In France, where there are some of the finest Marine Works in the World, they are only executed after a most searching enquiry. It is to be hoped the Indian Government will avail themselves of every possible means of obtaining information before committing themselves to sanction the execution of large works of this kind.—I am sir, your faithful servant,

W. SOWERBY.

Mount Hotel, Victoria Gardens, 4th February 1864.

THE CENSUS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—I would not, for a moment, have any of your readers imagine that we shall have a correct census return. The steps taken were most ill-conceived, and I can assure you that the poorer classes of natives were frightened out of Bombay from Saturday last till the morning of the Monday following. The trains were never before so heavily laden as on those days, and I state on the authority of a Railway official, upon whose veracity I can safely rely, that the second and third class carriages for Campodee were crammed with passengers. On my informant's enquiring the reason for this sudden flight he was told that theirs, the passengers, was a temporary exodus to avoid the further levy of an impost on their incomes.

Mr. Forjett, who is supposed to be an energetic officer, certainly countenanced, if he did not give the order himself for, the compulsory early closing of licensed liquor shops and the plying for fare by hack conveyances on that day; for I can adduce sufficient testimony to convince any one, if I am challenged, that not a grog shop was open after six o'clock on Monday evening, nor could a hack conveyance be had for any sum of money after 8 o'clock, the police all owing to an arbitrary exercise of power by the Police.

In your issue of the 3rd instant it is stated that a European was dragged away from his house for refusing to give in his return. Could the Government ever have supposed that in calling for a return of our population the enumerators were at liberty to disturb our rest after the usual hour at which one retires to sleep? I was so indignant myself at the conduct of the enumerator in the Parell Division that I was almost tempted to kick him down my stairs when he came to my quarters at 11 o'clock on Monday night demanding my return; but of course ultimately I frightened him sufficiently to call for it the next morning.

It is high time that Mr. Forjett to retire from the public service; he has got his pension from Government and a handsome sum too, and if he remains in this country in active service longer, he will draw down upon himself an equal amount of hatred to the praise he has obtained. ONE OF THE POPULATION.

4th February 1864.

AN EXPLANATION.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR.—In your issue of to-day I see a small local paragraph respecting an application which I made to Mr. Locke at the Fort Police Office yesterday. Assuming the report to be a correct one, I beg leave to send a few lines which will convince your readers that I acted with perfect fairness towards Mr. Barton, as when I made the application for the postponement of the assault case, in which I appeared for the defendant, I mentioned to the Magistrate that, as I had several engagements at the Small Cause Court, the postponement of this case would be of great advantage to me, and I incidentally observed that I thought Mr. Barton would not object to it, as two of the cases I had in the Small Cause Court were postponed, one from 28th January, and in which Mr. Barton had appeared for one of the parties. It was a natural inference of mine that Mr. Barton would have been retained again for this day (Thursday). The cases postponed were Nos. 192 and 621* and which Mr. Barton on a reference to his Diary will find to be the case.

My application for a postponement would not have been made so early as 11 o'clock, had it not been that a rule prevails in the Small Cause Court, that part heard and postponed cases must be heard before fresh ones; and on this occasion I had a case that had been part-heard the day previous, (No. 1295,) two postponed cases, and two fresh cases.

Mr. Hormusjee, who was junior advocate for the plaintiff, stated that as far as he was concerned, he had no objection to the postponement. I for a moment thought I think His Worship in granting my application remarked that if Mr. Barton was desirous of opposing the application for postponement he ought to have been present in Court punctually at 11 o'clock, the hour given in the summonses. In respect to the matter of costs Mr. Barton knows as well as I do, that when a postponement is solicited to suit the convenience of an advocate, the client he is retained by is never saddled with the costs of the day. I shall feel obliged by your inserting this letter in your issue of to-morrow—I am, dear Sir, yours faithfully,

NESSERWANJEE NOWROJEE. Pleader,
27, Bazar Gate Street, 5th February 1864.

* *(Ananda Baboorow vs. Noorkhan Bhookhan.)*

RAILWAY IDEAS.

To the Editor of the Bombay Gazette.

SIR,—The Great Indian Peninsula Railway, by the hands of some of its officials, has a light and airy manner of handling its obligations to the travelling portion of the public, rather irritating to the British epidermis. The policy which dictates the perpetual locking up of natives, who are guilty of the atrocious purpose of travelling third class, except in a shed to the Salsib who courts the luxury of the first. I am a Salsib: I travel first class: I have journeyed for nearly 24 hours by rail, and seem sore all over, with indignities. I brought with me from Bombay a pet horse and a palkey. Anxious that my favorite should travel with me, I gave 24 hours notice at the Byculla station of my desire for a horse box by the train by which I travelled. This wish, as far as Kussara, was courteously met. On arriving at Egutpoora, however, after having crossed the Ghat, the station-master assured me that he had received no notice of the arrival of my horse: that he could not stop the train that was then about to start in 5 minutes *for his life*: but that my horse should be sent to Mulkapore (my destination). By a train which would arrive there 5 hours after my own. Anxious not to sacrifice the valuable existence of the station-master at Egutpora by insisting on my clear right to a horse box, for I had a through ticket for my animal, I submitted to this arrangement, which included also my palkey. Well, Sir, the train did not start after this speech about his life by the station-master for over 40 *minutes*, by my watch, an excellent one, and I am assured by competent authority that at least one hour might have been saved to me, ailed to the train in the time. I arrived at Mulkapoor about seven o'clock P. M. The 5 hours spoken of by the station-master at Egutpoora would therefore bring my horse to Mulkapoor at 12 o'clock at night. At that hour, therefore, I sent sons of my servants with *the tickets* for my horse and palkey to the Mulkapoor station. On arriving there the Ramoosees on guard, who, like Mr. Grummer who had a notion upon being told to smell the breath of the off-sailing Constable that there was a smell of spirits somewhere, had a notion that there were thieves some where, took my servants into custody, and, without listening to their story, put them into prison. Naturally anxious about my servants I went in the morning to the station, and the station-master, who to do him justice, knew nothing of this monstrous act of his peelers, defended them on the ground that they could not believe the word of natives. Possibly not. But I was sleeping not a hundred yards off and might have been consulted on the subject. As to the word of Europeans! My horse and palkey did not arrive at Mulkapoor till 8 o'clock the following morning, 13 hours after my arrival there, thereby putting me to immense inconvenience. I forget the letter No. will resolve the eyes of the police and gentlemanly local chairman of the line at Bombay, and that he may be led thereby to enquire into the acts of his subordinates in these parts, which I can assure him do not give general satisfaction to either English or Natives.—I am sir, faithfully yours, THAMP.

Mulkapoor, 2nd February 1864.

SPORTING.

BOMBAY RACE MEETING, 1864.

Third Day, Saturday, 6th February 1864.

The following are the entrances for this day's Races, as declared at Byculla yesterday evening:—

1ST RACE.—"A Sweepstakes" of 40 G. M., H. F. for nominations taken on 1st May 1863, and open until 1st September, at 50 G. M. Stakes and a forfeit of 30 G. M. For all Arab Horses. 8st. 7lbs. Maidens allowed 7lbs. R. C. Horses to be named the day before the Race.

		st. lbs.	
1	The Stable's ..... b a h "Turn of Luck"	8 7	Irvine.
2	H. H. Aga Khan's. b a h "Clipper"	8 0	Benson.
3	The Stranger's ... g a h "Grey Leg" ...	8 7	Brewty
4	Mahomed Bankers' g a h "Jurham"	8 0	...

2ND RACE.—"The "Alexandra Vase," value 300 sovereigns, presented by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Baronet, and the Honorable Mr. Rustomjee Jeejeebhoy, added to a sweepstakes of 20 G. M., H. F. and 5 G. M. F. if declared by the 1st January 1864. For all Maiden Arabs. Weight for age. Winners once to carry 4 lbs. extra, oftener 7 lbs., Maidens of the season allowed 5 lbs 2 miles. The second Horse to receive 50 G. M. from the stakes. To close and name on 1st May 1863.

		st. lbs.	
1	Mr. Kerr's..... c a f "Princess Alexr.	6 10	...
2	Mahomed Banker's b a h "Dervish".....	8 4	Irvine.
3	Mr. Douglas'..... g a h "Marmion"...	8 0	Dow.
4	The Stranger's..... g a h "Koh-i-noor"...	8 0	Brewty
5	H. H. Aga Khan's. g a h "Pekin".....	8 5	Benson.
6	The Hajee names.. c a h "Raby".....	8 0	Abdool Rizak.

3RD RACE—"The Malet Stakes," Rupees 400 from the fund. A Handicap open to all Horses that have started during the Meeting. 1½ mile. 20 G. M. entrance, 5 G. M. F. for not standing the Handicap. Entrance to be made by 8 A.M. the day before the Race. Weights to be announced by 12 o'clock, and declarations as to standing or not to be made with the other nominations of the day.

		st. lbs.	
1	Mr. Kerr's ..... b a g "Cronstadt" ...	8 7	Brewty
2	H. H. Aga Khan's. c a h "Shah Rookh"..	10 0	Benson

4TH RACE.—"The Colt's Plate," Rupees 300 from the Fund, added to a Sweepstakes of 10 G. M., H. F. and an additional 10 G. M. for each Colt declared to start. Weight for age 1½ mile. For all Arab

and troops and music coming up, groups of the curious forming, those indefatigable sightseers, the women of Stamboul, clustering with their children and slaves. At the length you meet some minister coming to his office from some remoter region. "What is the news"?—"They say that at the Palace Emin Pasha is named Grand Vizier."—"Are there any preparations?"—"Yes, Excellency, the troops are turning out."

So His Excellency pushes on his horse faster, to be in readiness for the expected summons; his own removal may be dependent thereon. Anxious to see one of the old sights of Stamboul, and having good friends in the mutes and attendants of the Grand Vizier, you hurry on to the Porte. Shortly the strains of military music are heard; from a window you see the line of troops, the Chamberlain, and the new presentative of the imperial will. Getting into the great council-chamber before the crowd prevents you, you find the divan assembled; the great functionaries sitting cross-legged on the divans, as in ancient times, and the others standing on the floor. The doors are thrown open, every one rises, the new Grand Vizier is conducted to the seat of honour, and the Chamberlain delivers the firman to the Grand Chancellor, or other dignitary, who reads it aloud; the Sheikh ul Islam, or some great Mollah, says a prayer for the Padishah, the Grand Vilier, and the welfare of all subjects of the empire; the Grand Vizier seats himself cross-legged on the divan, as do the other grandees, and he is saluted by his brethren of vizierial rank with all formality. Then pass before him the ranks of dignitaries and functionaries in salutation. Chibooks and coffee-trays are brought in, and out pours a swarm of minor officials, attendants, eunuchs and chibookjees, to spread the news every where.

This is according to time-honoured custom; but there stands still Mr. Alfred Churchill, editor and proprietor of the Turkish official paper, who is receiving from the Beylikjee the copy of the Hatti Humayoon or imperial writing; which being conveyed by him to his neighbouring office, and cut up into slips issues forth again in type from his steam-presses, as the 'Rooznameh,' bulletin, or special edition of the *Jeridch Havadias* the record of news, and is soon in the hands of the whole Porte, giving the identical words in which the imperial will has expressed itself, as to Fuad Pasha, Mehemed Kibrisli Pasha, or Aali Pasha.

It is a strange thing, that the best Turkish paper is conducted by an Englishman (born in Turkey), and the paper and establishment do credit to English enterprise, recognized by the Turks as foremost in the East. Although the *Takvim* the *London Gazette* of the place, is the first in rank, we may go on with Mr. Churchill's paper. It is a four-page paper, about the size of Lloyd's, but in large type. Still, as the character is Turkish that is to say, stenographic, the mass of matter is considerable. It is published weekly, with a daily bulletin. It consists, 1st, of the papers of a Court Gazette, Official Appointments, Home News, Foreign News, Daily Prices of Stocks, Miscellaneous News, Advertisements, and some literary article. The *Jeridch*, next to the *Levant Herald*, is the quickest paper for home and foreign news, far before the French official gazette of the place, and often having even the late telegraphic news. There we may read how the *Times* of the ——, has published an article on some Turkish question, but more especially, in the present day, its views on that paramount subject in Turkish minds, Dehistan, their old ally Poland. "I assure you, Effendim, there will be war with the Muskov. The *Jeridch* says ——"

Singularly enough, the *Jeridch*, is considered to have the best style of the Stamboul press. Mr. Churchill, of course, though the moving spirit, is not the leading writer of the paper. He dictates, but, as in every department of his paper, his judgment is shown in the manner and the matter. With his paper, have been connected several of the rising men of the day. Its chief writer, for a considerable period, was that accomplished man, Munif Effendi, who still writes in it occasionally. The present sub-editor is Nooshet Effendi. Munif Effendi may be regarded as the literary founder of the *Jeridch*, one of his many services to the march of progress.

A marked feature in the *Jeridch* is its *feuilleton*. In connexion with this, Mr. Churchill has produced from his steam-presses a number of popular works—Turkish novels, Robinson Crusoe,' Travels in England, by a visitor to the Great Exhibition,' 'Life of Napoleon,' 'Cookery Book,' 'Gardening Book.'

The *Jeridch* is supplied to numerous subscribers in Constantinople, and some few copies are sold by newsvendors. Every time one visits Stamboul, one finds something new, —photographic shops in the street, German clock shops, portraits of the Sultan. The newsvenders' shops date from about two years ago, beginning by Mr. Churchill putting his paper in the window of a biscuit-baker's at the corner of the blind alley in which his office is. The *Mejmooai Funoon* was sent there by Munif Effendi. By-and-by, the *Terjuman Ahwal* set up its news-shop near the custom-house gate, and now there are several shops at which periodicals can be got.

The *Jeridch* and other papers are to be found all over the empire, and the government gives great encouragement in this respect. It takes copies and recommends the local authorities to get up lists of subscribers. Still, the progress and influence of the Press is necessarily slower in the provinces. In Broussa, which is near Constantinople, a considerable number of papers is taken; in Smyrna, which has a Turkish population of 50,000, probably not more than one hundred copies of all periodicals are sold. In the interior city of 50,000, not twenty; and at Denizlie, the next provincial capital, not ten; while farther in the interior, there is only the casual copy of the official *Takvim*, every month or two months. The booksellers, generally, have not taken to newspapers or to popular printed works. Indeed, many of these worthy and dignified individuals, who are themselves members of the sacerdotal race, would just as soon allow a Frank to touch a copy of the Koran, or some holy commentator, as defile their fingers with such infidel productions as the *Tasveeri Ekiar* or the *Mejmooai Funoon*, which discourses of geology, ethnology and other profane subjects, setting all Koranic truths at defiance and unsetting all recognized superstitions The Press is, however, making its way, notwithstanding the reverend turbans and beards of the dignified corporation of Koran-sellers.

The *Takvim* is the government official gazette, supplied to all the local officials, containing the usual official information, and distributed all over the empire. Like government productions in most countries, it was a backward and miserable print, but is now improved by a very patriotic man, Edhem Pasha; the Minister of Public Instruction and Public Works, whom you met in Stamboul. New type is ordered and new presses worked by steam, while the building has been repaired. What is of more importance, the *Takvim* is published weekly instead of monthly, and the character of its contents has been improved. Indeed, it is in very good hands, the editor being Lootfi Effendi, one of the translators of 'Robinson Crusoe'; and the Muteryun, or chief translator, being a very accomplished man, Mehemed Sherif Effendi, who speaks English well, as most Turks do who speak it at all and is now writing a work on political economy. The *Takvim* publishes some political news, and likewise literary articles, which are much esteemed.

The type of the old *Takvim*, and indeed of many Turkish papers, is enough to throw any European printer or reader into despair. It is often very old, very bad, and thickly inked, while the diacritic points are so far distributed *ad libitum*, that you have your choice of b, n, y, o, t, or even of p, s, and th, with one type. The Turks think nothing of this for, once able to read a letter in the common handwriting, they have got over all difficulties of hieroglyphic exposition. They rather prefer a dirty, muddly print, to the nice clear type of the Western presses, because the former looks more like the beautiful handwriting commonly read. Munif Effendi and Mr. Churchill tried to introduce stops, but they proved such a nuisance to readers, that they were abandoned to the popular, will. Undoubtedly, any thing that would make reading more accesible to the masses would be a great advantage, but the popular mind is not prepared for this. As education is liberally and gratuitously provided for boys and girls all over the empire, they are very apt to think that those who cannot read like other people are not worth making other provision for.

The *Terjuman Ahwal*, or interpreter or events, is one of the new papers, and very popular. It is conducted by Aghiah Effendi, the Post-Master-General, and by Refik Bey. Aghiah Effendi, a Turkish Rowland Hill, is another member of the useful knowledge party; and, as administrator of the post-office, has introduced postage-stamps, house delivery in Stamboul, district offices, steamboat mails on the coasts, and more frequent despatch of letters in the provinces. The paper is published thrice weekly. Besides its political intelligence, it is esteemed for its literary communications.

The *Tasveeri Ekiiar*, or *Mirror of Thoughts*, is another new and popular newspaper. It is published twice a week, is political, literary, and scientific. The editor is a very distinguished man, Sheenassee Effendi, formerly of the Ministry of Public Instruction. The paper is looked upon as more impartial than the others, but it is very difficult to define it political or party aspect In a general or party sense there are no leading articles in the papers, and of course from the constitution of Turkish political society, there can be no express or overt opposition or party paper, or leading article Nevertheless, there is some political bias attributed to the *Tasveer*, and its editor was lately deprived of his appointment, for having a sentiment of opposition. inconsistent with his position as a functionary. In what this was manifested, it would be difficult to explain to European minds, for he had neither attacked the policy of government nor assailed an individual minister. His removal was not generally disapproved; it was considered quite in order, and in due time we may look for his re-appointment.

A few words will suffice for the Armeno-Turkish papers, and the Arabic. The former belong indeed strictly to the Turkish category. They are Turkish, printed in Armenian characters. The *Mojmoon Hawadeas*, or *Collection of News*, is a weekly paper, edited by Vartan Pasha, an employ of the Admiralty. It consists chiefly of selections from the *Jeridch*, and other Turkish papers, but its distinctive feature is that it belongs to the small sect of Roman Catholic or United Armenians, and its only original matter is its abuse of the main body of the nation. The Akhbar, or News, the paper of the Gregorian Armenians, conducted by Kostemteenay Effendi, is for the time being suspended. The Armenians have other newspapers in Armenia.

The Arabic paper, the Jewaib, is conducted by a Syrian gentleman, well-known in London as a consulter of works in the Arabic language, Faris-el-Shidiak, now a Mussulman. This is a well-conducted paper, and circulates not only among the Arabic speaking population, but among the Turkish Ulemo, and thereby exercises a considerable influence.

It would take too long to explain Turkish politics, as to which European notions are, as in most cases, at fault. Suffice it to say, there are not, as Europeans represent, an old or fanatic party or faction, and a new or Frankish party. These sentiments are those rather of philosophical sects. There is only one party, that of servants and subjects of the Padishah, engaged in carrying out the so-called imperial will. There are retainers of individual ministers and grandees, having in each set its own organization, but there are no political. Every cabinet is to a certain extent a coalition cabinet of various element. The predominating sentiment in Turkey is that of a personal loyalty to the Padishah, the Caliph, and head of the Faithful. An individual mollah or merchant may bitterly hate Frankish notions and Frank infidels he may earnestly wish to extirpate them with fir and sword, and would do so if he had a good chance, but he dres not enter into a party faction or organized conspiracy to carry out his views. He carries out the expressed will of the Padishah whatever it may be, though fully convinced that the instigators of it are traitors to the nation of Osman, and will meet their due reward in the next world.

The Turkish press does not present the features of a party and opposition press, but neither is in depressed by a dominant clique, as in some European countries. It is no compliment to Turkish political liberality, that with Fuad reigning, not only his rivals in the ministry, Aali and Kiamil may be praised in all the papers, but his still more dangerous rivals out of office. Mehemed Kibrish Pasha and Ahmed Vefeik Effendi, whose exploits are duly chronicled as matters of general news. This is done with the same impartiality as the defeat of Sinope and other defeats are duly recorded in the official annals of the empire. Nevertheless, in Stomboul we find in full vigour the strong personal jealousies and hatreds of western statesmen and placemen. You must take care how you mention to a minister the name even of his colleague. H. C.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—FEBRUARY 5.

Westropp, Captain G. R. C., Staff Corps, on leave, from Sawnt Warren.
Hesketh, Lieutenant and Adjutant R. W., 8th Regiment M. N. I., on sick leave, from Mangalore.
Rogers, Assistant Surgeon A. M., 21st Regiment B. N. I., on leave, from Surat.
Wood, Major, Adjutant General P. D. A., on leave, from Poona.
Straker, Assistant Surgeon, Royal Horse Artillery, on leave, from Kirkee.
Wilmot, Ensign, 33rd Regiment, on leave, from Poona.
Purvis, Captain H. M., 4th Brigade Royal Artillery, to join, from Madras.

DEPARTURES.—FEBRUARY 5.

Smith, Surgeon J. Y., Medical Department, on duty, to Matheran.
Creagh, Cornet C. B., 6th Dragoons, to rejoin, to Khandalla.
Lewis, Captain, Staff Corps, to join, to Nassick.
Hancock, Lieutenant G. E., Royal Artillery, to rejoin, to Guzerat.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjt. Genl.'s Office, Poona, 3rd February 1864.

Lieutenant Colonel H. A. Caldecott, Brigade Royal Artillery, was directed by His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief to join the Depot Brigade, Woolwich, on the 1st January 1864, for duty until required to embark with drafts.

His Royal Highness the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—

Royal Artillery (21st Brigade).—Lieutenant F. J. Caldecott, from 7th December 1863 to 7th February 1864.

6th Dragoons.—Lieutenant and Adjutant T. J. Fitzsimons, from 5th December 1863 to 5th March 1864.

56th Foot.—Captain M. R. Eden, from 16th December 1863, to 16th March 1864.

95th Foot.—Captain C. F. Parkinson, from 12th December 1863 to 12th March 1864.

100th Foot.—Major W. M. S. Bolton, from 7th December 1863 to 7th June 1864.

106th Foot.—Lieutenant R. D. Anstruther, from 9th December 1863 to 9th June 1864, at the recommendation of a Medical Board.

1st Battalion 4th Foot.—Brevet Colonel T. Williams, from 13th February to 13th August 1864.

73rd Foot.—Brevet Colonel W. C. Payn, from 9th December 1863 to 19th March 1864, on private affairs.

His Excellency the Commander in Chief in India has been pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—

Royal Artillery (21st Brigade.)—Lieutenant A. C. Gardner, 15 months, from date of embarkation.

6th Dragoons.—Cornet C. B. Creagh, 9 months, from date of embarkation.

95th Foot.—Lieutenant W. G. R. Herd, from 1st February 1864 to 30th April 1865, to England, on private affairs.

Adjutant General's Office, Poona, 4th February 1864.

Captain S. W. O. Stevens, of the 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry, has returned to duty.

Fifer Thomas Wandring of the 13th Regiment N. I. is transferred to the 18th Regiment N. I.

The Deputy Inspector General of Hospitals, British Forces, will proceed to Sholapore on the 6th instant on his annual tour of inspection, returning to Poona on completion of the duty.

NAVAL.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay Marine, 5th Feb. 1864.

Lieutenant A. W. Campbell, Assistant Surveyor of the Back Bay Establishment, returned from sick leave on the 26th January last.

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

FEB.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	FROM
5	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	...VanWullen...	Surat Feb. 4.
	Lady Clarendon	...Wilkie	Calcutta Jan. 13.
	Bombay Merchant	...Minto	Rangoon Dec. 31.
	Ellen Master	...Turner	Bangkok Dec. 18.
	Bosphorus	...Anderson ...	Liverpool Sept. 29.
	Tweed	...Stuart	Gravesend Oct. 25.
	Intimes	...Greffiot	Galle Jan. 20.

DEPARTURES.

FEB.	SHIPS.	COMMANDERS.	TO.
5	Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy	...Kidder	Calcutta.
	Futle Rahimoo	...Nacoda	Hoodooda & Jedda.
	Maharaj (s)	...Thearle	Surat.
	Goolanar (s)	...Downing.....	Surat.

INTELLIGENCE.

Per Ship *Tweed*, from Gravesend.—On December 9th, Lat. 29.18 Long. 21 W., spoke the ship *Maria*, from Liverpool to Calcutta, 54 days ont; on January 31st, Lat. 12.47, spoke the barque *Minerva*, from Shanghai to Bombay 57 day outs; on January 26th, at 3 A. M., lost jibboom, fore and main top-gallant mast.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

Per Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac*, from Surat.—Mrs. S. Goltchman; Mr. W. Kennedy; Mr. and Mrs. B. Manockjee; Mr. Shapoorjee Jewajee; Mr. Hormusjee Shapoorjee; and Mrs. Coverely Jewajee, and child

PASSENGERS SAILED.

Per steamer *Maharaj*, to Surat.—Lieutenant G. E. Hancock, Royal Artillery.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer *Kurrachee*, for Kurrachee and Persian Gulf.
Steamer *Sir J. R. Carnac* for Surat.

FREIGHTS.

To Liverpool (Cotton)	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d	
To London (Cotton)	£3 5s. 0d. to £3 10s. 0d.	
" (Seed)	£3 0s. 0d. to £3 5s. 0d.	
To China	No offers.	
To Clyde		
To Hull		
To Calcutta and back	Rs. 17 to 18	

DAILY EXPORTS.

BOMBAY, FRIDAY, 5TH FEBRUARY, 1864.

London.

St. Hilda—150 bales cotton, 525 cwt., Volkart Brothers; 150 bags linseed, 225 cwt., Khiny Visram & Co.

Malwan—65 bags coffee, 90 cwt. 2 qrs. 15 lbs., Stewart & Co.; 451 bundles gall, 225¼ cwt., Kuromsee Khetsee.

Liverpool.

Baron Macaulay—800 bundles coir yarn, 126 cwt., Keswobass Goculdass; 250 bags sunseeed, 375 cwt., Muthoordass Vrajujee.

Dorothy—100 bales sunjeets 350 cwt., W. & A. Graham & Co.; 19 bales cotton, 66½ cwt., Eduljee Framjee & Co.

Golden Dream—15 bales cotton, 52½ cwt., Kessowjee Chatoor; 40 bales cotton, 140 cwt., Dewjee Limkumsey.

Bloomer—90 bales cotton, 280 cwt., Lalljee Annandjee.

Golden Empire—25 bales cotton, 87½ cwt., Tackersee Vursonjee.

Oglethorpe—200 bales cotton, 700 cwt., Gangjee Coarjee; 100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Dhanjee Manock & Co; 81 bales cotton, 283½ cwt., Dhurumsy Mooljee.

Eagle (Capt. *Murphy*)—129 bales rags, 451 cwt., Ruttonsy Ludha; 100 bales rags, 350 cwt., Hasum Noorumud.

Preston—500 bags linseed, 750 cwt., Soondersdas Cursondass.

Belgravia—36 bales cotton, 78 cwt., Damoder Cursondass; 32 bales sunjeet 109 cwt., 2 qrs. 25 lbs. Tharia Khimjee.

Trenton—4 boxes sundries, Dirom Hunter & Co.; 100 bales cotton, 300 cwt., Khatesy Sewjee & Co.

Ellen Bates—110 bales wool, 330 cwt., Abdool Tyeb Essabhoy.

Pegasus—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Tulla Nagsy; 35 bales wool, 105 cwt., Tojan Audurjee.

Eliza Beucke—125 bales cotton, 437½ cwt., Hormusjee Jamsetjee; 40 bales cotton, 140 cwt., Champsy Nagsy.

Red Jacket—110 bales cotton, 385 cwt., Nasserwanjee Jehangirjee Wadia; 50 bales cotton, 175 cwt., Dewjee Jeatha.

Queen of Austria—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Tllaa Morar.

Elizabeth Fry—250 bales cotton, 875 cwt., S. Burstall & Co.

Confidence—600 bags linseed, 900 cwt., Tulla Nagsy; 1200 bags linseed, 1800 cwt., Ragowjee Chuttoorbhoy.

Kithgow—900 bags linseed, 450 cwt., Chaturbhoy Assaria.

Celestial Empire—26 bales cotton, 91 cwt., Beegvulub Moolchund; 9 bales cotton, 31½ cwt., Framjee Sands & Co.; 132 bales cotton, 532 cwt., Leggatt & Co.

Cimber—100 bales cotton, 350 cwt., Nesserwanjee Manockjee.

Mercia—35 bales wool, 105 cwt., Samjee Narronjee; 65 bales wool, 195 cwt., Dewjee Vurria.

Polinurus—1000 packets rapeseed, 500 cwt., F. Chambers.

Havre.

Allaya—13 bales cotton, 45½ cwt., S. Tyebjee & Co.

City of Carlisle—100 bales cotton, 1490 cwt., J. Siegfried & Co.; 82 bales cotton, 287 cwt., Vasunjee Ludha.

New York.

Iaconstant—100 bales wool, 300 cwt., Goculdass Tezpall.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

[c. . signifies "commenced loading."]

For London.

804 Colcroon, Duncan—Peel, Cassels & Co.
428 Malvern, Clarkson—Stewart & Co. (c. 1. Dec. 29)
1091 St. Hilda, Clarke—A. H. Huschke & Co. (c. 1. Dec. 22)
1029 Inconstant, Tovar—Wallace & Co.
1064 Walmer Castle, Ormsby—Wallace & Co.

For Liverpool.

1094 Africa, Bowie—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. 1. Jan. 6)
683 Ann Holzberg, McGuire—D. Ruttonjee & Co.
979 Baron Macaulay—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1324 Belgravia, Pentcost, Lyon, Brothers & Co. (c. 1. Dec. 18)
814 Bloomer, Gilchrist—Finlay, Scott & Co.
1278 Celestial Empire, Murray—W. Nicol & Co. (c. 1. Jan. 15)
1478 Cimber, Burton—
1073 City of Agra, Sleigh—Coupland & Co. (c. 1. Jan. 19)
1482 Clydesdale,—B. & A. Hormusjee. (c. 1. Jan. 22)
850 Confidence, Horly—Classon & Co.
709 Dorothy, Thompson—C. S. King & Co. (c. 1. Dec. 22)
1031 Eagle, Cuthbert—Burjorjee & Co.
1065 Eagle, Murphy Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. 1. Dec. 21)
1259 East—Blackwell & Co.
1019 Ellen Bates, Walker—E. Bates & Co. (c. 1. Dec. 17)
983 Eliza Beucke, Jackson—Souza, Pinto & Co. (c. 1. Dec. 15)
1094 Elizabeth Fry, Wemyss—W. Nicol & Co. (c. 1. Jan. 27)
1082 Euxine—Ritchie, Steuart & Co.
967 Flower of the Forest—Coupland & Co. (c. 1. Jan. 21)
1184 Forest Rights, Thompson—Grey & Co.
1061 Gilbert Thompson, Jordan—E. Bates & Co.
1263 Golden Dream, Lyon—Lawrence & Co.
1218 Golden Empire, Goodall—Lawrence & Co.
833 Kildare, E. Bates & Co.
1610 Latona, Anderson—Cowper, Son & Co. (c. 1. Dec. 9)
648 Mercia, Simmers—Ewart, Latham & Co. (c. 1. Dec. 31)
837 Mogul, Henson—Stocker, Prieger & Co (c. 1. Jan. 3)
959 Preston, Waken—Lyon, Brothers & Co.
1182 Pegasus, Godwin—Cornforth & Co.
1272 Protector, Clark—D. Merwanjee & Co.
1082 Palinurus,—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. 1. Jan. 23)
1238 Queen of Australia, Radcliffe—Lawrence & Co.
1235 Queen of Beauty, Chapman—Lawrence & Co. (c. 1. Dec. 28)
1837 Queen of the Seas, Peters—Rennie, Scovell & Co.
727 Radnagore, Cook—A. H. Huschke & Co.
2053 Red Jacket, Hartley—Lawrence & Co. (c. 1. Dec. 8.)
1339 Royal Alfred, Whiting—Lawrence & Co. (c. 1. Dec. 17)
968 Sardinia, Nelson—M. Nusserwanjee. (c. 1. Dec. 18)
1230 Stalwart, Crawford—Steuart & Co. (c. 1. Jan. 1)
1498 Sleive Donard—C., Mitchell & Co. (c. 1. Dec. 22)
569 Tallala Percival—Ewart, Latham & Co.
932 Trenton, Walker—Ritchie, Steuart & Co. (c. 1. Jan. 1)
1167 Thomas Sedgwick, Clark—Clark & Co. (c. 1. Jan. 16)
1349 Uncas, Geal—Dirom, Hunter & Co.
1131 War Cloud, Logan—E. Bates & Co. (c. 1. Jan. 24)

For Havre.

1196 Inconstant, Culliton—Lawrence & Co. (c. 1. Jan. 25)
1061 T. E. Lemon, Rainey—Dirom, Hunter & Co. (c. 1. Jan. 25)

For Havre.

841 Allaya—Cohen & Co. (c. 1. Dec. 24)
815 City of Carlisle, Pentreath—E. L. & Co. (c. 1. Jan. 6)
618 Cid, Bezet—Jules Siegfried & Co. (c. 1. Jan. 16)
690 Marie et Louis, Augustan—S. Tyebjee & Co.

For Falmouth for orders.

499 Charlotte, Callender. (c. 1. Jan. 16)

For Moulmein.

1049 Ocean Belle, (a) Brown—Cohen & Co.

For Cochin.

599 Gloucester—Huschke & Co.

For Boston.

679 Pemabhoy Hemabhoy—Stearns, Hobart & Co.

For Bordeaux.

858 Anonyma, Cuthbertson, W. Nicol & Co.
781 Albatross, Pollock—M. N. Melissa.
429 Anne Reddin, Morrison.
955 Anna Henderson, Biffo—Robinson & Co.
300 Azelia, Brown—D. P. Bramhall & Co.
1199 British Crown—W. Nicol & Co.
1346 Bosphorus, Anderson—W. Nicol & Co.
1130 Cicero, Alexander—W. A. Graham & Co.
679 City of Benares, McEvan—Finlay, Clark & Co.
499 Dorothy, Bruce—Remington & Co.
611 Earl of Shaftesbury, Crom—Volkart Brothers & Co.
927 Edmund Graham, McIntyre—Ewart, Latham & Co.
439 Ellen Masters, Glover—H. M. Sedick & Co.
432 Gil Blas—Volkart Brothers & Co.
845 Havering, Parker—Ewart & Co.
433 Henry Miller—Ritchie Steuart & Co.
1341 Lady Clarendon—Lawrence & Co.
573 Mary Crawford—H. M. Sedick.
644 Moreno, White—Nasymith & Co.
781 Myrtle, Warden—W. Nicol & Co.
193 Marietta, Brown—Ewart, Latham & Co.
1410 Nedjee (c.)
819 Omar Pasha—H. M. Sedick.
782 Orso, Jones—Lawrence & Co.
689 Pestonjee Bomanjee, Milne.
966 Sauri, Andrew—H. M. Sedick.
832 Rob Roy, Blacklock.
1169 Rowena Bilton, Ewart Latham & Co.
861 Shanghae—Leslie.
1165 Startled Fawn, Tindall—Lyon, Brothers & Co.
861 Salamanca, Livesay—W. Nicol & Co.
431 Sunlee—A. and Huskie & Co.
1031 Speculator, Shranack,
Thule (s)
697 Tonagoupos, Pos—Cardwell, Parsons & Co.
453 Tropique, Saing, Jules Siegfried & Co.
Victorine, Dugeon—Jules Siegfried & Co.
732 William Stevenson, Roiden.
777 W. M. Peck (a)—Colson.

P. & O. Co.'s STEAMERS.

China R. Curling.
Malta, G. Hyde.
1350 Postinger. (laid up.)
1249 Simla. (under repair.)
1200 Singapore, Collett.

BENGAL.

ARRIVALS.—January 27, *North Atlantic*, *Louise*, *Shah Jehan*, and *Euphemus*, particulars not received.

COMMERCIAL.

BOMBAY DAILY BILL, SHARE, STOCK AND FREIGHT LIST.

EXCHANGE.

On what Place.	Terms.	Rates.
London Banks	6 months' sight	2s. 0¾d. to 2s. 0¾d.
Do. Credits	Do. do.	2s. 0¾d. to 2s. 15/16d.
Do. Documents.	Do. do.	2s. 3/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	101¾
Madras	30 Days' sight	99
China	60 Do. do.	226

SHARES.

Names.	Paid up	Last Half-yearly Dividend	Rates.
BANKS.	Rs.		
Agra Bank	500	5 pr. ct.	150 pr. ct. pm.
Bombay Bank	1,000	8 do.	142 pr. ct. pm. ex. n. s.
Bank of India	100		6 pr. ct. pm.
Broker's Banking Company	20		20 pr. ct. pm.
Central Bank	250	6 do.	28 pr. ct. pm.
Commercial Bank	500	4½ do.	92 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Bank of India, A. & China	200	5 do.	85 pr. ct. pm.
Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London and China	250	6 do.	177 pr. ct. pm.
Joint Stock Bank	70		57 pr. ct. pm.
Oriental Bank Corporation	250	8 do.	165 pr. ct. pm.
Madras Bank	1,000	4½ do.	120 pr. ct. pm.
Royal Bank of India	125		17 pr. ct. pm.
Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris.	200	4½ do.	59 pr. ct. pm.
PRESS COS.			
Apollo Press Co.	11,000	1,800 per share.	Rs. 27,000 p.sh.
Colaba Press Co.	2,700	300 do.	Rs. 6,000 p.sh.
Fort Press Co.	3,667	575 do.	Rs. 12,690 p.sh.
Hydraulic Press Co.	4,000	350 do.	Rs. 2,600 p.sh.
Elphinstone Land and Press Co. A Share	6,000	250 do.	Rs. 33,000.
Do. B. "	5,000		
Frere Press Co.	250		
Victoria Land and Press Co.	4,000	150 do.	Rs. 26,500 pm.
Bombay Press Co.	1,200		Rs. 1,600 pm.
Framjee Cowasjee Patent Press Co.	1,500		Rs. 2,200 pm.
RAILWAY COS.			
G. I. P. Railway Co.			nominal.
Consolidated Stock	218-3-0	pr. ct.	Rs. 8 pr. ct. pm.
Do. New £20 shares	130.14.6	2½ do.	Rs. 12 prem.
Bombay, Baroda & C. I. R. Co.	1,000	2½ do.	Rs. 6 pm. mnl.
SPINNING & WEAVING COS.			
Bombay Spinning & Weaving Co.	5,000	500 per share.	Rs. 1,200 prem.
Great Eastern Spinning & Weaving Co.	1,100		Rs. 100 prem.
Manockjee Petit's Spinning & Weaving Co.	850		Rs. 125 prem.
Oriental Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,500	140 Rs. p. share	Rs. 550 prem.
Royal Spinning and Weaving Co.	1,500		Rs. 375 prem.
Victoria Spinning Company	5,000		Rs. 300 prem.
Coorla Spinning Co.	5,000	3 per. cent.	Rs. 1,300.
Bombay United Spinning & Weaving Company	1,000	5 per. cent.	Rs. 1,450 prem.
Colaba Land Co.	10,000	Rs. 12,000	Rs. 35,000.
Bonded Warehouse.	600		Par.
House and Land Investment Co.	300		Par.
Bombay Shipping Company	1,500		Rs. 5,000 pm.
Iron Ship Co.	1,000		Par.
Oriental Ship Owning Association	250		Rs. 175 pm. dem.
Prince of Wales Ship Company	1,000		Par.
Western India Ship Company	1,000		Rs. 100 dis.
Bombay Contract & Building Co.	150		Rs. 50 pm.
Bombay Coast and River Steam Navigation Co.	1,500		Rs. 350 pm.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Four Per Cent.	Transfer Loan	96¼
"	Loan 1835-36	
"	Loan 1842-43	95¾
"	Loan 1854-55	
New Five per Cent. Loan		105¼
Five-and-a-Half Per Cent. Loan		115

PRICES OF BULLION, &C.

Sovereigns, each	Rs.	10-4-0
Bank of England Notes	"	10-2-0
Spanish Dollars	"	240
Carolus	"	300
Mexican Dollars	"	225
German Crowns	"	213
Five-Franc Pieces	"	208 per 100 pic.
Bar Silver	"	100¼
Gold Leaf	"	16-0-0

BROKERS' LOAN, DISCOUNT AND BANKING COMPANY, (LIMITED.)—NOTICE is hereby given, that the Bank is opened for the transaction of local banking business.

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS.

The Bank discounts Government and Private Bills and Hoondies, and grants loans on the Security of Government Paper, Goods, &c.

DEPOSITS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits when not less than Rs. 500, nor exceeding Rs. 50,000, unless as may be specially arranged.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stocks, and other Securities ¼ per cent., on the amount realized on invested.

On interest or dividend ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody free of charge, the interest or dividends thereon being credited to account.

On returning Securities out of safe custody ¼ per cent. commission charged.

ARDASEER BOMANJEE, Manager.

Bombay, 26th September 1863.

THE BANK OF HINDUSTAN, CHINA AND JAPAN, (LIMITED.)—CAPITAL ONE MILLION STERLING, IN 10,000 SHARES OF £100 EACH.

Head Office—16, *Cornhill*, *London*.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

JAMES NUGENT DANIELL, Esq, *Chairman*.
RICHARD SPOONER, Esq., (late Commissioner of Customs, Bombay,) *Deputy-Chairman*.
WILLIAM FREDERIC BARING, Esq.
THOMAS COTTERELL, Esq.
J. HENRY REYNELL DE CASTRO, Esq.
PHILIP SHORE FLETCHER, Esq.
WILLIAM HARRISON, Esq.
DEANE J. HOARE, Esq.
HENRY YOUNG, Esq., (late Chief Secretary to the Government, Bombay.)

Bankers.

LONDON.....The Bank of England.
Do. .....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.), 5, Lothbury.
LIVERPOOL.....The Alliance Bank of London & Liverpool, (Limited.), "The Albany."
SCOTLAND.....The National Bank of Scotland.
IRELAND.....The National Bank.

The Bombay Branch has been opened for business in the premises lately occupied by the Bank of Bombay.

The Manager grants drafts at the following rates of Exchange:—

On London or Liverpool at 6 months' sight 2s. 0¾d. per Rupe.
" " " " 4 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
" " " " 3 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
" " " " 2 do. 2s. 0¾d. do.
" " " " 1 do. 2s. 0¼d. do.
On Scotland.....} On demand.. 2s. 0¾d. do.
On Ireland.....}
On Demand (Head Office)..... at 2s. 0¾d. "

DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNTS at 2 per cent. per annum, on the daily balance, and on FIXED Deposits, as follows:—

Repayable in one sum, at 3 months' notice, 3 per cent.
Do. 6 do. 5 "
Do. 12 do. 6 "

No Interest allowed on Current Account Balances under Rs. 1,000, nor on Deposits above Rs. 50,000, unless by special arrangement.

REMITTANCE.

The Bank's Agency realizes Drafts or Hoondies on the Presidency for remittance to Europe in the Bank's Bills on London without charge.

All Drafts, or Hoondies, forwarded for realization, to be made payable to the "Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China, or order."

When a remittance is to be made to a lady, her Christian name must be given.

COMMISSION.

On the sale or purchase of Government Paper, Bank Stock and other Securities, ¼ per cent.

The Bank receives Government and other Securities for safe custody, free of charge, the Interest or Dividends thereon being credited to account, or remitted home in the Bank's Bills.

On Interest or Dividends, or proceeds of Securities by sale ¼ per cent. commission charged if the amounts be paid in India; if remitted home by the Bank, no charge.

On delivering up Securities, deposited for safe custody, ¼ per cent.

Office hours 10 A. M. to 4 P. M.; Saturdays 10 A. M. to 1 P. M.

ANTHONY MORRISON, Agent.

Bombay, 16th November 1863.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—*Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March 1848 and by Imperial Decree of 20th July 1854.* PAID-UP CAPITAL.—Francs 40,000,000 (£1,600,000.) RESERVE FUND. Francs 8,250,000 (£330,000.)

Head Office.—14, *Rue Bergere Paris.* Agencies at Bombay Calcutta, Hongkong, Shanghai, Bourbon (Reunion), and Saigon.

London Bankers.

UNION BANK OF LONDON; MESSRS C. J. HAMBRO AND SON.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Offices—2, *Military Square.*

This Agency grants Drafts and Letters of Credit and purchases or collects Bills on the abovementioned places, as also on the principal Towns of Continental Europe, on